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FIRST EDITION

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WASHINGTON, May 11.—The following is the full and complete text of the Treaty of Washington, which has just been signed by the Joint High Commission of the United States and Great Britain, and which was yesterday submitted to the extra session of the Senate. Portions of the document have been recently published, but in a disconnected and imperfect form:—

Article 1. Whereas differences have arisen between the Government of the United States and the Government of her Britannic Majesty, and still exist, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the Alabama claims; and whereas her Britannic Majesty has authorized her High Commissioners and plenipotentiaries to express in a friendly spirit the regret felt by her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels. Now in order to remove and adjust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for a speedy settlement of such claims which are not admitted by her Britannic Majesty's Government, the high contracting parties agree that all the said claims growing out of the acts committed by the aforesaid vessels and generally known as the Alabama claims shall be referred to a tribunal of arbitration, to be composed of five arbitrators, to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say:—The first shall be named by the President of the United States; one shall be named by her Britannic Majesty; his Majesty the King of Italy shall be requested to name one; the President of the Swiss Confederation shall be requested to name one; and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil shall be requested to name one. In case of death, absence, or incapacity to serve of either of the said arbitrators, or in the event of either of the said arbitrators omitting or declining or ceasing to act as such the President of the United States, or her British Majesty, or his Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, as the case may be, may forthwith name another person to act as arbitrator in the place and stead of the arbitrator originally named by such head of State, and in the event of refusal or omission for two months after the receipt of the refusal from either of the high contracting parties, of his Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, to name an arbitrator either to fill the original appointment, or in place of one who may have died, be absent, incapacitated, or who may omit, decline, or from any cause cease to act as such arbitrator, his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway shall be requested to name one or more persons, as the case may be, to act as such arbitrators.

Article 2. The arbitrators shall meet at Geneva, in Switzerland, at the earliest day convenient after they shall have been named, and shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the Governments of the United States and her Britannic Majesty respectively. All questions considered by the tribunal, including the final award, shall be decided by a majority of all the arbitrators. Each of all of the high contracting parties shall also name one person to attend the tribunal as its agent to represent it generally in all matters connected with the arbitration.

Article 3. The written or printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the documents, the official correspondence, and other evidence on which each relies, shall be delivered in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party as soon as may be after the organization of the tribunal, but within a period not exceeding six months from the date of the exchange of the ratification of the treaty.

Article 4. Within four months after the delivery on both sides of the written or printed case, either party may, in like manner, deliver in duplicate to each of the other party a counter case and additional documents, correspondence, and evidence so presented by the other party. The arbitrators may, however, extend the time for delivering such counter case, documents, correspondence, and evidence when in their judgment it becomes necessary. In consequence of the place from which the evidence to be presented is to be procured, if in the case submitted any report or document in the exclusive possession of any party be omitted, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof, and either party may call upon the other, through the arbitrators, to produce the original or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the arbitrators may require.

Article 5. It shall be the duty of the agent of each party within two months of the expiration of the time limited for the delivery of the counter case on both sides, to deliver in duplicate to each of the said arbitrators and to the agent of the other party a written or printed argument, showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which his Government relies, and the arbitrators may, if they desire further elucidation with regard to any point, require a written or printed statement or argument, or oral argument by counsel upon it. But in such case the other party shall be entitled to reply either orally or in writing, as the case may be.

Article 6. In deciding the matters submitted to the arbitrators they shall be governed by the following three rules, to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to have been applicable to the case:—

Rules.—A neutral Government is bound:—First. To use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a power with which it is at peace, and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction to warlike use. Secondly. Not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men. Thirdly. To exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

Her Britannic Majesty has commanded her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to declare that her Majesty's Government cannot assent to the foregoing rules, as a statement of principle of international law which were in force at the time when the claims mentioned in article 1 arose, but that her Britannic Majesty's Government, in order to evince its desire of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries, and of making satisfactory provision for the future, agrees that, in deciding the questions between the two countries arising out of these claims, the arbitrators should assume that her Majesty's Government had undertaken to act upon the principles set forth in these rules, and the high contracting parties agree to observe these rules between themselves in future, and to bring them to the knowledge of other maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to them.

Article 7. The decision of the tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the argument on both sides. It shall be made in writing, and dated, and shall be signed by the arbitrators who may assent to it. The said tribunal shall first determine as to each vessel separately, whether Great Britain, by any act or omission, failed to fulfil any of the duties set forth in the foregoing three rules, or recognized by the principles of international law, not inconsistent with such rules, and shall certify such fact as to each of the said vessels. In case the tribunal find that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties as aforesaid, it may, if it think proper, proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all the claims referred to it; and in such case the gross sum so awarded shall be paid in coin by the Government of Great Britain to the Government of the United States at Washington, within twelve months after the date of the award. The award shall be in duplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to the agent of the United States for his Government, and the other copy shall be delivered to the agent of Great Britain for his Government.

Article 8. Each Government shall pay its own agent and provide for the proper remuneration of the counsel employed by it, and of the arbitrator appointed by it, and for the expense of preparing and submitting its case to the tribunal. All other expenses connected with the arbitration shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal moieties.

Article 9. The arbitrators shall keep an accurate record of their proceedings, and may appoint and employ the necessary officers to assist them.

Article 10. In case the tribunal finds that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties, as aforesaid, and does not award a sum in gross, the high contracting parties agree that a Board of Assessors shall be appointed to ascertain and determine what claims are valid, and what amount or amounts shall be paid by Great Britain to the United States on account of the liability arising from such failure as to each vessel, according to the extent of such liability, as decided by the arbitrators. The Board of Assessors shall be constituted as follows:—One member thereof shall be named by the President of the United States, one member thereof shall be named by her Britannic Majesty, one member thereof shall be named by the representative at Washington of his Majesty the King of Italy; and, in case of a vacancy happening from any cause, it shall filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made, as soon as possible after such nominations. The Board of Assessors shall be organized in Washington, with power to hold their sittings there, or in New York, or in Boston. The members thereof shall severally subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, all matters submitted to them, and shall forthwith proceed under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to them by the Government of the United States, and shall examine and decide upon them in such order and manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of the Governments of Great Britain and of the United States respectively. They shall be bound to hear on each separate claim, if required, one person on behalf of each Government as counsel or agent. A majority of the assessors in each case shall be sufficient for a decision. The decision of the assessors shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by them respectively and dated. Every claim shall be presented to the assessors within six months from the day of their first meeting; but they may, for good cause shown, extend the time for the presentation of any claim to a further period not exceeding three months. The assessors shall report to each Government, at or before the expiration of one year from the date of their first meeting, the amount of claims decided by them up to the date of such reports. If further claims then remain undecided, they shall make a further report at or before the expiration of two years from the date of such first meeting; and, in case any claims remain undetermined at that time, they shall make a final report within a further period of six months. The reports shall be made in duplicate, and one copy thereof shall be delivered to the Secretary of State of the United States, and one copy thereof to the representative of her Britannic Majesty at Washington. All sums of money which may be awarded under this article shall be payable at Washington, in coin, within twelve months after the delivery of each report. The Board of Assessors may employ such clerks as they shall think necessary. The expenses of the Board of Assessors shall be assumed equally by the two Governments, and paid from time as may be found expedient on the production of accounts certified by the board. The remuneration of the assessors shall also be paid by the two Governments in equal moieties in a similar manner.

Article 11. The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration and of the Board of Assessors, should such board be appointed, as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all the claims hereinbefore referred to, and further engage that every such claim, whether the same may or may not have been presented to their notice, or made, preferred, or laid before the tribunal or board, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the tribunal or board, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and henceforth inadmissible.

CLAIMS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Article 12. The high contracting parties agree that all claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals—citizens of the United States—upon the Government of her Britannic Majesty, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of citizens of the United States during the period between the 13th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, inclusive (not being claims growing out of the acts of the vessels referred to in Article 1 of this treaty), and all claims with the like exception on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals—subjects of her Britannic Majesty—upon the Government of the United States, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of subjects of her Britannic Majesty during the same period, which may have been presented to either Government for its interposition with the other, and which yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims which may be presented within the time specified in article 14 of this treaty, shall be referred to three commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say, one commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, one by her Britannic Majesty, and a third by the President of the United States and her Britannic Majesty conjointly; and in case the third commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, then the third commissioner shall be named by the representative at Washington of his Majesty the King of Spain. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any commissioner, or in the event of any commissioner omitting or ceasing to act, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided for making the original appointment, the period of three months, in case of such substitution, being calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy. The commissioners so named shall meet at Washington at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named, and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity, all such claims as shall be laid before them on the part of the Governments of the United States and her Britannic Majesty, respectively, and such declarations shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

Article 13. The commissioners shall then forthwith proceed to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to them. They shall investigate and decide such claims in such order and such manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or in behalf of the respective Governments. They shall be bound to receive and consider all written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of the respective Governments, in support of or in answer to any claim, and to hear if required one person on each side on behalf of each Government, as counsel or agent for such Government, on each and every separate claim. A majority of the commissioners shall be sufficient for an award in each case. The award shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by the commissioners assenting to it. It shall be competent for each Government to name one person to attend the commissioners as its agent, to present and support claims on its behalf, and to answer claims made upon it, and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof. The high contracting parties hereby engage to consider the decision of the commissioners as absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them, and to give full effect to such decisions without any objection, evasion, or delay whatsoever.

Article 14. Every claim shall be presented to the commissioners within six months from the day of their first meeting, unless in cases where reasons for delay shall be established to the satisfaction of the commissioners, and in any such case the period for presenting the claim may be extended by them to any time not exceeding three months longer. The commissioners shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim within two years from their first meeting. It shall be competent for the commissioners to decide, in each case, whether any claim has or has not been made, preferred, and laid before them, either wholly or to any and what extent, according to the true intent and meaning of this treaty.

Article 15. All sums of money which may be awarded by the commissioners, on account of any claims, shall be paid by the one Government to the other, as the case may be, within twelve months after the date of the final award, without interest, and without any deduction, as specified in article 16 of this treaty.

Article 16. The commissioners shall keep an accurate record and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and may appoint and employ a secretary, and any other necessary officer or officers, to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them. Each Government shall pay its own commissioner and agent or counsel. All other expenses shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal moieties. The whole expenses of the commission, including contingent expenses, shall be paid by the rateable deduction on the amount of the sums awarded by the commissioners. *Provided always*, That such deduction shall not exceed the rate of 5 per cent. on the sums so awarded.

Article 17. The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of this commission as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all such claims as are mentioned in article 12 of this treaty upon either Government, and further engage that every such claim, whether or not the same may have been presented to the notice of made "preferred," or laid before the said commission, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of said commission, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible.

THE FISHERIES

Article 18. It is agreed by the high contracting parties, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the convention between the United States and Great Britain signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, of taking, curing, and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American colonies, therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea coasts and shores and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the colony of Prince Edward's Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts, and shores, and islands, and also upon the Magdalin Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish. *Provided*, That in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the British fishermen in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the purpose. It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and the mouth of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

Article 19. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the eastern seacoast and shores of the United States north of the 39th parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the said seacoasts and shores of the United States, and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States, and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets, and curing their fish: Provided, That in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purposes. It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States.

Article 20. It is agreed that the places designated by the commissioners appointed under the first article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded at Washington on the 5th of January, 1854, upon the coast of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and of the United States as places reserved from the common right of fishing under that treaty, shall be regarded as in like manner reserved from the common right of fishing under the preceeding articles. In case any question should arise between the Governments of the United States and her Britannic Majesty as to the common right of fishing in places not thus designated as reserved, it is agreed that a commission shall be appointed to designate such places, and shall be constituted in the same manner, and have the same powers, duties, and authorities, as the commission appointed under the said first article of the treaty of the 5th of June, 1854.

Article 21. It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty, fish oil and fish of all kinds "except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil," being the produce of the fisheries of the United States or of the Dominion of Canada, or of Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty.

Article 22. Inasmuch as it is asserted by the Government of her Britannic Majesty that the privilege accorded to the citizens of the United States, under article 18 of this treaty, are of greater value than those accorded by articles 19 and 21 of this treaty to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, and this assertion is not admitted by the Government of the United States, it is further agreed that commissioners shall be appointed to determine, having regard to the privileges accorded by the United States to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty as stated in Articles 19 and 21 of this treaty, the amount of any compensation which, in their opinion, ought to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of her Britannic Majesty, in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under Article 18 of this treaty; that any sum of money which the said commissions may so award shall be paid by the United States Government in a gross sum within twelve months after such award shall have been given.

Article 23. The commissioners referred to in the preceding article shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say:—One commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, one by her British Majesty, and a third by the President and her British Majesty conjointly; and in case the third commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the date when this act shall take effect, then the third commissioner shall be named by the representative at London of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any commissioner, or in the event of any commissioner omitting or ceasing to act, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided for, making the original appointment the period of three months in case of each substitution being calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy. The commissions named shall meet in the city of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named, and shall before proceeding to any business make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide the matters referred to them to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. Each of the high contracting powers shall also name one person to attend the commission as his agent to represent it generally in all matters connected with the commission.

Article 24. The proceedings shall be conducted in such order as the commissioners appointed under articles 22 and 23 of this treaty shall determine. They shall be bound to receive such oral or written testimony as either Government may present. If either party shall offer oral testimony the other party shall have the right of cross-examination under such rules as the commissioners shall prescribe. If in the case submitted to the commissions either party shall have specified or alluded to any report or document in its own exclusive possession without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof, and either party may call upon the other through the commissioners to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the commissioners may require. The case on either side shall be closed within a period of six months from the date of the organization of the commission: and the commissioners shall be requested to give their award as soon as possible thereafter. The aforesaid period of six months may be extended for three months in case of a vacancy occurring among the commissioners under the circumstances contemplated in article 23 of this treaty.

Article 25. The commissioners shall keep an accurate record and correct minutes, or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and may appoint and employ a secretary and any other necessary officer or officers to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them. Each of the high contracting parties shall pay its own commissioner and agent or counsel; all other expenses shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal portions.

Article 26. The navigation of the river St. Lawrence, ascending and descending from the fifteenth paralel of north latitude, where it ceases to form the boundary between two countries, from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purpose of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of Great Britain and of the Dominion of Canada not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation. The navigation of the rivers Yucan, Porcupine and Stikine, ascending and descending from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of either country within its own territory not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

Article 27. The Government of her Britannic Majesty engage to urge upon the Government of the Dominion of Canada to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence, and other canals in the Dominion, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, and the Government of the United States engages that the subjects of her Britannic Majestey shall enjoy the use of the St. Clair Flats Canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, and further engages to urge upon the State Government to secure to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty the use of the several State canals connected with the navigation of the lakes or rivers traversed by or contiguous to the boundary line between the possessions of the high contracting parties on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

Article 28. The navigation of Lake Michigan shall, also, for the term of years mentioned in Article 33 of this treaty, be free and open, for the purposes of commerce, to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, subject to any laws and regulations of the United States, or of the States bordering thereon, not inconsistent with such privileges of free navigation.

Article 29. It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston and Portland, and any other ports of the United States, which have been or may from time to time be specially designated by the President of the United States and destined for her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper custom house and conveyed in transit without the payment of duties through the territory of the United States under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenues of the Government of the United States may from time to time prescribe, and under like rules, regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit without the payment of duties from said possessions through the territory of the United States for export from the said ports of the United States. It is further agreed that for the like period goods, wares or merchandise, arriving at any of the ports of her Britannic Majesty's Possessions in North America, and destined for the United States may be entered at the proper custom house and conveyed in transit without the payment of duties through the said possessions, under such rules and regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the government of the said possessions may from time to time prescribe, and under like rules, regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit without payment of duties from the United States through said possessions to other places in the United States, or for export from ports in the said possessions.

Article 30. It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty subjects of H. B. M. may carry in British vessels, without payment of duties, goods, wares or merchandise, from the port or place within the territory of the United States, upon the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes, and the rivers connecting the same, to another port or place within the territory of the United States aforesaid: provided that a portion of such transportation is made through the Dominion of Canada by land carriage or in bond under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the government of her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States. Citizens of the United States may for the like period carry in United States vessels without payment of duty, goods, wares or merchandise, from one port or place within the possessions of her Britannic Majesty in North America to another port or place within the said possessions. Provided, that a portion of such transportation is made through the territory of the United States by land carriage, and in bond, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the Government of the United States and the Government of her Britannic Majesty. The Government of the United States further engages not to impose any export duties on goods, wares or merchandise carried under this article through the territory of the United States, and her Britannic Majesty's Government engage to urge the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, and the legislatures of the other colonies, not to impose any export duties on goods, wares, or merchandise carried under this article. And the Government of the United States may, in case such export duties are imposed by the Dominion of Canada, suspend, during the period that such duties are imposed, the right of carrying granted under this article in favor of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty. The Government of the United States may also suspend the right of carrying granted in favor of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, under this article, in case the Dominion of Canada should at any time deprive the citizens of the United States of the use of the canals in said Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, as provided in article 27.

Article 31. The government or her Britannic Majesty further engage to urge upon the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada and the Legislature of New Brunswick that no export or other duty shall be levied on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine, watered by the river St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to the sea. When the same is shipped to the United States from the province of New Brunswick, and in case any such export or other duty continues to be levied after the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, it is agreed that the government of the United States may suspend the right of carrying, hereinbefore granted under article No. 30 of this treaty, for such period as such export or other duty may be levied.

Article 32. It is further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of Articles 18 to 25 of this treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the colony of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States shall not embrace the colony of Newfoundland in their laws enacted for carrying the foregoing articles into effect, then this article shall be of no effect: but the omission to make provision, by law, to give it effect, by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair any other articles in this treaty.

Article 33. The foregoing articles, 18 to 25, inclusive, and Article 30 of this treaty, shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada and by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island, on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the said articles shall remain in force for the period of ten years, the date at which they may cease to operate, and further, until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said period of ten years, or at any time afterward.

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

Article 34. Whereas it was stipulated by Article 1 of the Treaty concluded at Washington on the 15th of June, 1846, between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, that the line of boundary between the territory of the United States and those of Her Britannic Majesty, from the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude up to which it had already been ascertained, should be continued westward along the said parallel of north lattitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly along the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca Strait to the Pacific Ocean; and whereas, the commissioners appointed by the two high contracting parties to determine that portion of the boundary which runs southerly through the middle of the channel aforesaid were unable to agree upon the same; and whereas, the Government of her Britannic Majesty claims that such boundary line should, under the terms of the treaty above recited, be run through the Rosario Straits, and the Government of the United States claims that it should be run through the Canal De Haro, it is agreed that the respective claims of the Government of her Britannic Majesty and of the Government of the United States shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany, who, having regard to the above-mentioned article of the said treaty, shall decide thereupon finally and without appeal which of these claims is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of June 15, 1846.

Article 35. The award of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany shall be considered as absolutely final and conclusive, and full effect shall be given to such award without any objection, evasion or delay whatsoever. Such decision shall be given in writing, and dated. It shall be in whatsoever form his Majesty may choose to adopt. It shall be delivered to the representatives or other public agents of the United States and Great Britain respectively who may be actually at Berlin, and shall be considered as operative from the day of the date of the delivery thereof.

Article 36. The written or printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the evidence offered in support of the same, shall be laid before his Majesty the Emperor of Germany within six months from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, and a copy of such case and evidence shall be communicated by each party to the other through their respective representatives at Berlin. The high contracting powers may include in the evidence to be considered by the arbitrator such documents, official correspondence, and other official or public statements bearing on the subject of the reference as they may consider necessary to the support of their respective cases. After the written or printed case shall have been communicated by each party to the other, each party shall have the power of drawing up and laying before the arbitrators a second and definitive statement, if it think fit to do so, in reply to the case of the other party so communicated, which definitive statement shall be laid before the arbitrator, and also be mutually communicated in the same manner as aforesaid, by each party to the other within six months from the date of laying the first statement of the case before the arbitrator.

Article 37. If in the case submitted to the arbitrator either party shall specify or allude to any report or document in its own exclusive possession, without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof, and either party may call upon the other through the arbitrator to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the arbitrator may require; and if the arbitrator should desire further elucidation or evidence with regard to any permit contained in the statements laid before him, he shall be at liberty to require it from either party, and shall be at liberty to hear one counsel or agent for each party in relation to any matter, and at such time and in such manner as he may think fit.

Article 38. The representatives or other public agents of the United States and Great Britain at at Berlin, respectively, shall be considered as the agents of their respective governments to conduct the cases before the Arbitrator, who shall be requested to address all communications and give all his notices to such representatives, or other public agents who shall represent their respective governments generally, in all matters connected with arbitration.

Article 39. It shall be competent to the arbitrator to proceed in the said arbitration, and all matters relating thereto, as and when we shall see fit, either in person or by a person or persons named by him for that purpose, either in the presence or absence of either or both agents, and either orally or by written discussion, or otherwise. The arbitrator may, if he think fit, appoint a secretary or clerk for the purposes of the proposed arbitration, at such rate of remuneration as he shall think proper. This, and all other expenses of and connected with said arbitration, shall be provided for as hereinafter stipulated.

Article 41. The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, an account of all the costs and expenses which he may have been put to in relation to this matter, which shall forthwith be paid by the two governments in equal moieties.

Article 42. The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver his award in writing, as early as convenient, after the whole cost on each side shall be laid before him, and to deliver one copy thereof to each of the said agents.

Article 43. The private treaty shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty: and the ratifications shall be exchanged either at Washington or London, within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible. In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1871.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, May 11, 1871.

The gold market is quiet and entirely free from fluctuation, the sales being made at 111¼.

The Government list is dull but very steady at about last night's closing quotations.

At the Stock Board there was a lively demand and a disposition to unload, leading to a fall in prices. Sales of City 6s, old bonds, at 103; and Lehigh gold loan at 91⅝ for the 500s.

Reading Railroad sold freely at 56⅝@56¾, closing at 56·81. Pennsylvania was weak, opening with sales at 62½ and closing at 62. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 131@130 and Philadelphia and Erie at 28⅝.

In Canal shares there were some sales of Lehigh at 35½ and Schuylkill at 9.

Commonwealth Bank sold at 54; Manufacturers' do at 30; and Central Transportation at 48½. The market showed considerable weakness, but closed rather firmer.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2700 City 6s, New	103	100 sh Reading R.	56·81
$1000 C & A m 6s,'89	93¾	900 do.	56¾
$1000 Leh V Con in.	95	100 do....b60.	56·61
$5000 Pa R gen mt.	93¾	100 do.	56¾
$2000 Phila & E 7s.	90¾	1000 do....b60.	56⅞
$800 Leh 6s, '84	85¾	200 do.....s5.	56·69
$1000 Leh 6s con	81¾	100 do.	56¾
15 sh Cam & Am.	131	100 do....b30.	56¾
71 do.	131	2 do.	56⅝
24 sh Penna R.	62¼	200 do.....s30.	56¾
100 do....b60	62½	500 do....b30.	56·81
100 do.....b45.	62½	100 do.	56¾
362 do.	62	20 sh Cen Trans.	48¾
500 do.	62	30 sh Sch Nv.	9
17 sh Manuf Bk.	30	200 sh Leh Nav St.	35½

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111¼	12·18 P. M.	111¼
12·00 M.	111⅛	12·20 "	111¼
12·01 P. M.	111¼		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@117; 5-20s of 1862, 110⅞@111⅛; do. 1864, 110⅜@111; do. 1865, 110⅜@111; do., July, 1865, 113@113¼; do., July, 1867, 113¼@113½; do. July, 1868, 113¼@113½; 10-40s, 109¾@109⅞. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115¾@116. Gold, 111⅛@111⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, May 11.—The flour market is dull; there is a fair home consumptive demand, but shippers are not disposed to speculate to any extent at present quotations. About 1100 barrels changed hands, including some Western extras at $5·75 per busnel; spring Wheat extra families at $6·50@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7 50, and fancy brands at $7·62½@9, as in quality. Rye Flour is looking up; small sales at $5·75@6; 100 barrels on terms kept secret.

There is no essential change to record in the Wheat market, and the demand is limited. Sales of 1200 bushels Ohio and Indiana red at $1·56@1·57 and white at $1·70@1·75 per bushel. Rye comes in slowly, and Pennsylvania may be quoted at $1·18@1·20. Corn is in fair request, and prices steady; sales of 5000 bushels Western yellow at 77c., and some mixed Western at 75@76c. Oats are steady; sales of 3000 bushels Chicago No. 2 at 63@63½c., and 700 bushels white Western at 65c.

In Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses no change.

Provisions are dull, but prices are unchanged.

Whisky is held firmly; sales of 75 barrels Western iron-bound at 93c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.................MAY 11

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.........57 | 11 A. M.......63 | 2 P. M.......67

SUN RISES........... 4·49 MOON SETS........... 1·12
SUN SETS............ 7·4 HIGH WATER......... 7·14

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, May 11.—Arrived, steamship City of Limerick, from Liverpool.

Steamship Fak-Kee, from Bermuda.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tugs Joe Johnson, Ingraham; G. B. Hutchings, Mulford; and Fairy Queen, Wilson, Baltimore, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

N. G. ship Henry, Wessels, 68 days from Bremen, with mdse. to L. Westergaard & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Carr, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Daring, McDonald, 7 days from Sagua, with molasses to Duncan & Poey.

Brig Minnie Traub, True, 7 days from Matanzas, with molasses to H. W. Bartol.

Port. brig Marianne II, Silva, 58 days fm Lisbon, with salt, corkwood, etc., to Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, 7 days from Sagua, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Charles McCarthy, Norgrave, 8 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Schr Ellen Perkins, Perkins, 7 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Casco Lodge, Pierce, 7 days from Cardenas, with molasses to H. W. Bartol.

Schr Nicola, Keller, 16 days from Trinidad, with molasses to E. F. Cabada & Co.

Schr Potomac, Henry, from Baltimore, with shingles to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Agnes, Blair, 7 days from Cardenas, with molasses to H. W. Bartol.

Schr A. D. Scull, Dalbow, 6 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Minnie, Hudson, 22 days from Galveston, with cotton to H. Sloan & Son.

Schr H. Blackman, Arnold, 3 days from New York, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Barge Margaret, McDougal, from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Delaware City, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Delaware City, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Bark Queen, from Liverpool.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, sailed fm Georgetown, D. C., at 9 o'clock this morning, for Bridgeport, Conn.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 10.—12 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

W. M. Lewis, with linseed, for Philadelphia.

S. A. Tanner, with scrap iron, for Trenton.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 10.—The following barges left in tow this morning, eastward:—

United Brothers, Enterprise, B. C. Lake, P. Delamater, E. M. Kilduff, Ellen, P. B. Lynch, Loretta, Capitola, and R. P. Bardwell, all with coal for New York.

The following leave in tow to-night:—

Princess, Hope, Z. C. Foote, Vincent, J. O'Donnell, Enterprise, Camilla, and M. E. Horn, all with coal, for New York.

W. J. Dunlap, with coal, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, May 11. — The Otranto, with coal, for New York.

Weather.—May 10—Nice, cool, fitful, humid wind-clouds nearly all day; wind ranging from N. W. to Northwesterly; just before sunset wind hauled to Northeasterly; night beautiful, bright; barometer, 11 P. M., 30 2-20. May 11, 4 A. M.—Barometer, 30 3-20; rising. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 11. — The following boats leave in tow to-day:—

Minnehaha, with lumber to Watson Malone & Son.

A. Page, Son & Co., with lumber, for Salem, N. J.

A. C. Bishop and Sallie and Ann, with coal to C. R. White & Sons.

Elder & Ruggles, with lumber, for Wilmington, Del. J. H.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

TITHING AND CHARITY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We called attention some time ago to the efforts being made in England and this country to form a Religious Alliance of clergymen and laity in the different churches, the object being to ignore, as far as practicable, all surface differences, and to unite in promulgating the pure, highest spirit of Christianity. The gentlemen from England, distinguished for both their piety and practical ability, who are introducing the scheme in this country, have hit upon a somewhat novel plan of accomplishing their end. On arriving at a city they proceed to invite the leading ministers in it to a breakfast, and after their bodies and hearts are thus genially warmed and fed find them, it appears, in a conciliatory spirit for welcoming innovations. We would suggest, however, that there is one point in their great and altogether nobly-featured plan on which they dwell with what seems to us undue energy—that of the voluntary setting aside by the Association of "a tenth part of his income for the service of the Lord." It is insisted on indeed with so much vehemence that it would be easy to mistake it for the principal motive of the movement. One of the speakes, when urging it in Philadelphia, remarked that he had never doubted its propriety but once, and that was when he was pressing it on the Irish people during the time of the famine. "It was difficult," he tells us, "to ask a man to give away "a tenth of his income to the Lord when his children were starving for bread." So difficult that it is a pity the reverend gentleman had not found it impossible.

This system of tithing, or "systematic benevolence," as it is called, is rapidly extending into all the sects, and, although commendable in its spirit, it seems to us that, like all other prescribed and arbitrary rules of action, if not under the surveillance of plain common sense, it is apt to become a most oppressive yoke. Who is to determine what is "the service of the Lord" to which we must devote a tenth part of our earnings? We have known sincere men and women, striving honestly to serve God as they had been taught, stint and fleece their workpeople down to the half-starved washerwoman of the last penny in order to give their tithes religiously to furnish some monster church with stained glass or carved wood. A man of practical sense might question, too, whether the money spent in fitting the children God has given him to be strong, helpful men in the world was not offered to the service of the Lord quite as much as that which went to aid in the doubtful education of some hypothetical Mesopotamian. We are a little surprised that some keen-witted Irishman did not inquire of the reverend tither whether to furnish bread for his famished children was not as binding a duty on him as to contribute to future breakfasts at the St. Nicholas and Continental, however savored with Attic or pious salt. Not that stained glass, and missionaries, and the breakfasts of our friends of the Association, are not thoroughly good things in their place. But duties are relative, and no man can say of them, "Lo, here is Christ!" or "Lo, there!"

Our much abused French and German cousins have an element in their home education of children which is almost altogether overlooked with us. It is that of the great brotherhood of man. To a French child *le pauvre* is one of his kinsfolk, as much a part of his every-day life as mother or father; enters into his most trivial plans. He is used to see his clothes, his meals, his very toys, preserved carefully and handed over to the pensioners of the family. Charity is not a seldom, gusty, impulsive liberality as with us. It forms part of the economies of the household. The Germans, with less effusion or sentiment in the matter, act with precisely the same spirit. There are no people who, in a plain matter-of-fact way, extend so much help to the needy or suffering of their own nation. Now this is a tithing of another kind, such, it seems to us, as Christ himself would have taught.

Whether a child or a man sets aside precisely five or ten per cent. for religious purposes matters little; nor will it, we fancy, as is shrewdly hinted, at all increase in the long run his bank account. But when the poor are always with us, in truth as in fact, when our brother man, rich and poor, loved and hated, shares not only our money, but our thoughts, our plans, our active help, not as an enthusiasm or sentiment, but as an every-day practical matter of course, we shall have touched the root of the true "service of the Lord," and may confidently wait to hear the words, "As ye did it to one of the least of these, you did it unto Me."

A CRUISE ROUND THE WORLD.

From the N. Y. Times.

A history of the cruise round the world lately made by a British flying squadron has just been published, and reveals some odd statistics. Such a trip is commonly supposed to be a very delightful thing, and, to most school-boys in particular, it has a perpetual fascination. The sailors of the flying squadron, however, appear to have taken quite an opposite view of it. In fact, they were continually trying to desert. Either the charms of the ports at which they touched or the discomforts of their ships were too great for the resolution of these mariners, who left in such numbers that the *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is impossible not to feel thankful that the ships of the squadron were not left in some remote corner of the world without any crews to navigate them home. The desertions began at Bahia. At Rio de Janeiro eleven men cleared out together. At Montevideo twelve got away, and the same number at the Cape of Good Hope. These losses were nothing, however, to those which awaited the squadron at Melbourne. The ships left that place for Sydney with 158 fewer men than they took there. Those who saw the bay or harbor of San Francisco in 1849 may remember a more vivid and wholesale example of the force of this temptation to desert. Whole fleets, almost literally forsaken, lay rotting at anchor there. Probably no such spectacle was ever witnessed since ships were built. It was as if some sudden and awful pestilence had stricken down the entire crews of hundreds of vessels together, and had left them floating there as silently and idly as if they had been so many "painted ships on a painted ocean."

It is certainly not a little strange that, with all their precautions, the captains of the flying squadron should have lost so many men in Australia, and it is equally strange that of all these runaways only eight were recovered. Ships-of-war differ, of course, from merchantmen in their facilities for restraining desertion, and also in their power to retain men who have run away. The matter is, however, partly explained by the fact that the Australian lawyers discovered that the police had no authority to send deserters in custody from one colony to another. The squadron lost twenty-seven more sailors at Sydney, none of whom were ever got back. There were afterwards desertions in New Zealand, Japan, Vancouver's Island, Honolulu, and Valparaiso, swelling the total loss by desertion during the cruise to over three hundred men. Perhaps their diet had something to do with it; for it will interest disappointed followers of Banting, as well as those who study naval affairs, to know that the average weight of those who completed this trip round the world was seriously diminished. Just after leaving England, twenty-five grown officers, seventy marines and two hundred and sixty-nine seamen were weighed, and found to average 151·79 pounds. The same persons, as nearly as possible, were weighed, when close to England on the return passage, and found to average but 145·94 pounds. This shows a loss of nearly six pounds each, or about four per cent. It is asserted in the published *Summary* that the effect of the cruise was to stunt the physical development of the boys, and to reduce the stamina of the men, and as this was not attended by ill health, but rather the contrary, it is to be inferred that such a voyage is at least unfavorable to corpulence.

In considering this inference, it should not be forgotten that the ships making the cruise were steamers; and steamers, more especially the vibratory screws, produce certain peculiar effects upon the system that sailing vessels have not. The Medical Committee, which has so long been investigating the effect on the system of daily or continuous railway travelling, have reported very unfavorably upon it. The committee declare, that is to say, that the strain and wear and tear of the nerves involved in continual locomotion of this sort are, in most cases, prejudicial to the general health. Obesity is, of course, likely to be reduced by such a cause, and it is natural to suppose that the effects on the human frame of continued movement by steam on the water may bear some analogy to those on land. The experience of the Flying Squadron, at all events, confirms this view; and consequently stout people who are anxious to reduce their weight, and can afford to give time and money for such an object, should by all means try a cruise round the world in a screw steamer.

THE MERCANTILE MANIA.

From the N. Y. World.

The historical incident of the Scottish milkmaid throwing her stool at the right reverend head of Laud, and the still more impressive scene of the rival prelates contusing each other with cresiers in the choir of St. Andrew's, are both painful to the sensitive and cultivated mind. But it is equally distressing that the dreadful note of preparation should sound for conflict through academic groves, and that the cry of the frantic shopman and the belligerent apothecary should vex the studious stillness of the Mercantile Library. The scene of the orgies is indeed the home quite as much of Mars as of the Muses. It was there that the champions of American art attempted a score of years ago to wreak upon the beer-nourished person of a Macready the indignities inflicted by British criticism upon the shrinking form of a Forrest. That historical outbreak of patriotism gone æsthetically mad did not indeed effect its immediate and professed object, since in spite of it the British tragedian has since revisited the glimpses of the theatrical moon, and with his wonted persistency bayed that luminary. But it did succeed in maiming and doing to death many persons who had assembled either with the dark design of seeing Mr. Macready act or with the comparatively harmless design of regarding the commotion excited by the persons who violently declined either to see him act or to permit other people to undergo that ordeal, which did not seem to the riotous mind to carry with it the full measure of its punishment. The ebullition of the opposition in the Mercantile Library seems equally to have fallen alike on the just and the unjust. The origin of the conflict is shrouded in the same mystery as always veils the vagaries of youthful spirits or youthful spite. There is no more reason why the studious mercantile person should turn off the gas during the orations of his opponent, or necessitate the intervention of the police, than why the sophomore should decorate the abode of an obnoxious professor or seal the doors of a hateful tutor. But these latter feats have grown too common to excite remark. It is accepted among the contingencies of academic life in a didactic capacity that one shall be in continual peril of life, liberty, and property whenever an inexplicable earthquake of mischief shall heave the undergraduate breast. The President of Harvard has indeed deviated so far from the traditions of that seat of learning as to undertake the punishment of the undergraduates whose youthful exuberance carries them the length of destroying vast edifices. But he has been so snubbed and sneered at by the press and the adult public, as well as the consentient feeling of the institution over which he presides, that there is not much danger that his example will be followed, and the right of students to demolish dormitories and to persecute professors will remain, in spite of this transient protest, a matter of august and immemorial prescription.

There is no reason why the urban young man, because he is engaged in more sordid pursuits, should be denied the same privileges as are thus accorded to his scholastic contemporary. The annual election of the Mercantile Library has become an event which evokes factious feeling, and sometimes leads to downright disorder. But as Cicero, and writers since his time, have declared that it was well there should be a class set apart from society for the purpose of protecting the peace of the other classes in society, so we may say that it is proper that a safety-valve should be provided whereby the turbulent tendencies which might otherwise be pent up and produce general convulsions, may harmlessly if somewhat noisily dissipate themselves and pass away. Nobody knows but that some potential Foster may have by this means worked off the bile which might otherwise have led him into murdering his fortuitous fellow-passenger on a street-car, in the playful feat of knocking a rival candidate or a rival orator on the head with a harmless necessary bottle. There are limits, to be sure, to the indulgence of this frisky feeling. President Eliot attempted to draw the line of the demolition of buildings and failed. At what point the young men of the Mercantile Library, if they are not interfered with, will stop, nobody, and least of all themselves, can tell. But their bellicose tendency at least signifies the warmth of their interest in an institution which is a credit and a safeguard alike to themselves and the city in which it is established; and so long as their enthusiasm confines itself even within the wide limits which it has played between, the mere settled and decorous portion of their fellow-citizens can afford to shut both eyes at its manifestations.

M. THIERS' DIFFICULTIES.

From the London Spectator.

M. Thiers is certainly not a great man, and probably not a competent one; but the political difficulties in his way are greatly underrated in England. They are such as no statesman in the world, not even Prince Bismarck, would willingly be called upon to face. Deriving his title wholly from a Parliamentary vote, and holding office during the pleasure of the Assembly, he is called upon in a time of civil war to restore order without the cordial support of the very members who elected him. He must either conquer Paris, or conciliate Paris, or compromise with Paris; and to each of these courses there exist almost insuperable obstacles, among which the temper of the Assembly is not the least. In England it is held that the first of these alternatives is the right one, and certainly it is much the simplest; but the conquest of Paris, while its people are in arms, implies the storm of the greatest fortress in Europe—a fortress which the greatest general alive, commanding the most powerful army in the world, preferred to reduce by hunger. M. Thiers has to perform the feat which General von Moltke declined, with less than a third of his troops—for he certainly has not 80,000 men—those troops being soldiers not superior man for man to the Parisians, dispirited by defeat, disorganized by want of confidence in their officers, disheartened by the feeling that after flying before the foreigner their first task is to make their countrymen fly before them. We do not believe in the stories of disaffection among the troops before Versailles, but we do believe those troops think the work before them excessively dangerous, not very honorable, and entirely without national profit; that they fight fitfully, more as Sikhs fight than as Frenchmen were supposed to fight, and that they are not carried away by enthusiasm either for their cause, for their generals, or for victory. Their numbers are constantly swelled by prisoners released from Germany, who are as constantly sent to a distance for re-formation; and they are commanded by a general who is certainly able, but who has suffered from a horrible wound, who demands excessive powers, and whose probable use of those powers is suspected by the head of the Executive. It might be possible even with such materials to "conquer" Paris, that is, to force an entrance in despite of 100,000 workmen, fairly drilled, well led, and capable in a fitful and desultory way of very desperate fighting, if assistance could be relied on from within the walls, but it cannot. Such assistance might be obtained if the Assembly would proclaim the republic, or grant municipal liberty, or even agree to reside in Paris; but the Assembly will do none of these things—murmurs fretfully when any of them are so much as mentioned M. Thiers is reduced to his troops alone, and his troops either can or will conquer only through a slow, irregular, half-hearted process of campaigning, more resembling the warfare of the last century than any method of action pursued since 1798.

The conciliation of Paris is at least equally difficult, for "Paris" in the insurgent sense demands impossible concessions. Supposing M. Thiers, in despair, to concede the first great demand of the Commune that Paris should be a free city like Hamburg, governed by its own Senate, and liable to the General Government only for its contingent of taxes and men. Paris, in its profound distrust, would still demand that the national army should be excluded from the city, a right not claimed either by Hamburg or New York, and in its historic pride that it should remain the seat of the Government of France—in other words, that it should be independent, yet retain the power of upsetting the authority to which it does not yield. Nothing less than this would thoroughly "conciliate" Red Paris, which indeed goes farther, and in its very latest official proclamation demands permission to federate itself with other great cities, and with them to exercise a predominant voice in the general legislature. M. Thiers, as a statesman, could not grant these terms, which would be fatal to the unity of France; or if he did, the Assembly would reject them, and either proceed on its own violent path, sentencing Paris to destruction, or compel him to strike a *coup d'etat*, for which he has probably not the means, and which could settle nothing beyond the momentary dictatorship of an old civilian who must reign by the bayonet and the favor of the military chiefs. There is, we fear, no possibility of conciliation in any adequate sense.

There remains compromise, and this is evidently M. Thiers' idea. It must not be forgotten that he himself is Parisian, and at heart possibly slightly proud of the fuss his city is making in the world. He probably hopes that the Commune, incessantly defeated in the field, pressed by the suffering of the population of Paris, and aware that victory is hopeless, may in a few weeks listen to some conceivable compromise, such, for example, as the proclamation of the republic by the Assembly, the garrisoning of Paris by national troops, and the concession of full municipal liberty as understood in England and America. That strikes average Englishmen, as represented by the *Times*, as quite a reasonable arrangement, but it is nearly certain that it would be rejected by the Assembly—which can be dissolved only by its own consent or by force—and quite certain that it would be regarded by the Red chiefs as a compromise worse, because more dishonorable, than a sullen submission to superior force. The Assembly does not want an orderly republic, or strong municipalities, or a contented Paris; but a powerful monarchy and obedient cities and a humiliated Paris, and the nearer it seems to approach to victory the greater will its dislike to compromise become. The Red chiefs, on the other hand, do not want to place Paris under a Republican Assembly elected by peasants, but under a Council of its workmen, and the nearer they approach to defeat, the more passionately Red will they become. Compromise is as difficult as either conciliation or conquest, and but for a certain confidence in the unforeseen, which so frequently occurs in France, we should be apt to declare that M. Thiers had entered on a course from which there was no escape. It is one, at all events, which involves days or weeks of slaughter outside Paris, the destruction of her resources, if not of her streets, and a finale which can be little better than a disastrous interregnum.

It adds most heavily to the misfortunes of France that the swiftest, if the wisest, road out of her difficulties, a temporary dictatorship, seems so impossible or so dangerous. The absolute government of a strong man, who would honestly devote himself to revive, and not to repress, her political energies, might for the hour be a blessing to France, but where is such a man to be found whom both town and country would accept? The men among whom the Assembly would choose, the descendants of St. Louis, would be mere kings, not rulers of the class who found. Only one of them is so much as credited with high ability, and France knows nothing of the Duc d'Anmale, except that his character is blameless, and that his pamphlets display some literary force. Why should Paris, which hates princes, or the army, which likes soldiers, yield readily to him? The men among whom the peasantry might be inclined to choose, the Bonapartes, would be repressive, dynastic, hostile to the freedom indispensable to restore to the nation the political capacity it has lost. The man whom the towns might choose, Leon Gambetta, might succeed without repressing liberty, but why should the peasantry choose him, even if he were not too ill to undertake the task? M. Thiers himself is an old man who has almost failed. No eminent Frenchman known to Frenchmen, but outside the parties, seems to exist in France; and as yet no soldier has appeared who is not in some way or other more or less discredited, either by failure, or by character, or by want of political head, the latter being the defect attributed to Marshal MacMahon. One French family, that of Bernadotte, is reigning successfully outside of France, and one other, the royal family of Belgium, thinks in French, but even the monarchists of France will not look for their leader outside one worn-out and most unlucky family. There is, so far as we see, no man whose dictatorship even for a time would inspire confidence in Frenchmen, no one to whom the people would adhere, no one who could even compel them to maintain order without at the same time suppressing liberty till statesmanship became extinct. We see nothing for France except the "policy" of M. Thiers, a policy which has no apparent end, which founds nothing, and which has not even the one poor merit of temporary success.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing for New Stock at par in the proportion of one share for every six as registered in their name, April 30, 1871.

Holders of less than six Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more than a multiple of six Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscription will be received and the first instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of May and 22d day of June, 1871. Second instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of November and 22d day of December, 1871. If Stockholders prefer, the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription.

No subscription will be received after June 22, 1871. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 1 3w Treasurer.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE most skeptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the Complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin. 5 3wths7w

☞ CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, April 29, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Investments	$2,443,792 62
Due from banks	536,650 88
Cash	656,654 22
Total	$3,637,097 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000 00
Surplus and profits, net	68,504 48
Deposits	1,768,593 24
Circulation	800,000 00
Total	$3,637,097 72

Attest— J. P. MUMFORD,
5 9 tuths6t Cashier.

☞ THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

☞ J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 tuths26t

☞ ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLIcations close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly; use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs. 5 3wths7w

☞ MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY.

The Stockholders are requested to call at the Office of LEWIS COOPER, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE without delay, and give their assent to the lease of the canal to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. 5 8 4t

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of 20 years has proved this. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at Horticultural Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 24th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. 5 10 12t

☞ IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. 5 3wths7w

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COMFORT and Style in Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at
BARTLETT'S,
2 20tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chestnut.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
TRENTON, April 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at TRENTON, May 10, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Company's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 19 Secretary C. and A. R. R. and T. Co.

☞ IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW Blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the Complexion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation. 5 3wths7w

☞ THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD,
Harper's Liquid Hair Dye Never Fades or Washes Out,
will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 8 28 tuths6m

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Age

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY—DUPLICATION OF STOCK.—All persons purchasing stock before JULY 1 will be entitled to a second share on that day without charge. 5 4 thm6t

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

300,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	$1,293,557 00
Real Estate	56,000 50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
Cash	142,911 73
	$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 ..... 600,388 00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON Assistant Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL	$500,00,
ASSETS January 1 1871	$3,050,536
Receipts of P '70	2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870	137,050
	$2,233,2
Losses paid in 1870	$1,136,961

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$934,950
United States Government Loans	320,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	363,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	231,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums uncollected	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,901
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES PLATT,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
	WILLIAM BROCKIE.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
from Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell,

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,

THIRD and PEAR Streets,
Plain and Galvanized
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes
For Gas, Steam and Water.
FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING
Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—

500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
10 barrels " " medium grade.

Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.

P. J. JORDAN.
5 5 1f No. 220 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 23t

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp6

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Alley, near Dock Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—George Arensberg, a type-setter of this city, has set 1822 ems in one hour.

—A number of black bass were put in the Schuylkill on Saturday last.

—The Athletics beat the Atlantics yesterday by a score of 27 to 3.

—Rosanna Ling, a child of twy years, was run over by the cars and killed yesterday, near her residence in Manayunk.

—The Board of Trusts will not extend the time of leasing city property beyond the term of five years.

—The council of the Philadelphia Universalist Union met yesterday, in the Church of the Messiah, received reports from the churches, and elected delegates to the State Temperance Convention, and to the Universalist Cenvention which meets in Bradford county in June.

—The High School professors are now engaged in examining applicants for positions of school teachers.

—A fire at 5 o'clock last evening damaged the upper stories of three houses, Nos. 13, 15, and 17 North Thirteenth street. The whole loss is about $1500.

—Frank Milton, a clerk in the store of J. B. Ellison & Son, No. 339 Market street, is under bonds for stealing quite a quantity of goods, at different times, from his employers.

Domestic Affairs.

—Several social reform conventions assembled yesterday in New York city.

—The Governor of Massachusetts has just appointed two female justices of the peace.

—The coal miners continue to resolve upon resumption, and mine after mine is again being worked.

—Two men have just been arrested in Illinois upon suspicion of having been concerned in the recent murder of Hon. Sharon Tyndale.

—The latest intelligence from Connecticut makes it appear that Hon. Mr. Jewell will immediately be installed as Governor of that State.

—General Sheridan and Mrs. Lincoln and her son Tad arrived in New York city last evening, per steamer Russia, from Liverpool.

—The excitement over the Mace-Coburn prize-fight is growing intense in some quarters, and while one despatch announces the arrest of Coburn, another denies it.

Foreign Affairs.

—The forces of the Versaillists are slowly but surely approaching the enceinte of Paris.

—The Commune has decided to insist on the resignation of the Committee of Public Safety.

—While the tri-color floats over Fort d'Issy, it is alleged that no Versailles troops garrison it.

—General Rossel not only refuses the Dictatorship, but tenders his resignation, and asks for a cell in a prison.

—Eight hundred thousand projectiles, chiefly shells, have been taken to Fort Valerien, to be ready for the bombardment of Paris.

—The battery at Montretout continues a furious fire upon the southwestern portion of Paris, to which the Federalists make a feeble reply.

THE LEASE.

The United Canal and Railroad Companies of New Jersey—Meeting of Stockholders and Election of Officers.

TRENTON, N. J., May 10.—The largest, most exciting, and, in many respects, the most important meeting of the stockholders of the United Canal and Railroad Companies of New Jersey that ever took place occurred yesterday afternoon at the new, commodious, and very handsome building erected by the joint companies on Clinton street, near the depot, at Trenton, New Jersey.

The meeting was organized at 12 o'clock by General Robert F. Stockton, who first proposed Mr. Bingham, of Camden, as President of the meeting. That gentleman declining to act, General John S. Irick, of Vincentown, Burlington county, N. J., was proposed, and he was accordingly elected President. Lewis Elkin, Esq., of Philadelphia, was elected as Secretary; Josiah Wallace, Esq., as Judge of Election; and Henry L. Gaw and Henry D. Johnson were selected as tellers.

The above organization was effected to conduct the election of directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and they met in the front second story room of the building. In the rear and adjoining room the Camden and Amboy Railroad election took place, and the following organization was effected:—President, G. W. Stout; Secretary, S. J. Bayard; Judge of Election, Charles Tomlinson; Tellers, Wm. Vandergrift and Samuel Lilly.

Considerable confusion took place at the start to get in votes, when, on motion of Mr. W. Jackson, lines were formed, and the stockholders deposited their votes by turn. A large number of proxy votes were taken, and some of the stockholders in voting represented 2000 shares and over. The voting took about three hours, and at the conclusion the tellers and judges of election retired to count the votes, and in due course of time they reported the successful candidates as follows:—

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

	Votes.
Wm. H. Gatzmer	24,463
Benjamin Fish	24,442
Cambridge Livingston	24,120
Ashbel Welsh	24,362
Samuel Welsh	24,239
Charles Macalester	24,463
Wm. G. Cook	19,049
A. W. Markley	5,444
Richard Stockton	5,431
Jonathan J. Jones	16
John G. Stevens	5
S. C. Forker	76
A. S. Dodge	5
Richard F. Stevens	15

The old Board of Directors were elected by a majority of about 19,000, and the opposition ticket named above polled about one vote in five.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY DIRECTORS.

	Votes.
Robert F. Stockton	19,078
John M. Read	20,043
Moses Taylor	21,012
John G. Stevens	19,142
Richard S. Conover	21,835
Wm. W. Shippen	25,404
Albert W. Markley	24,712
John Jacob Astor	25,538
G. Morris Dorrance	18,505
R. Stockton	7,392
S. C. Forker	6,596
Charles Bartles	6,596
Ashbel Welsh	4,929
Benjamin Fish	4,783
Richard Stockton	7,483
D. S. Gregory	4,788
Martin A. Howell	225
Peter Blodget	72
Wm. H. Gatzmer	5)

Mr. John Hulme, of Philadelphia, offered the following

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the managers of the joint companies of New Jersey give sixty days' notice, by advertisement in three or more of the leading public newspapers of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, of a desire to sell or lease the works of the joint companies, and soliciting propositions for the purchase or lease thereof.

Mr. Duryee moved to refer the resolution to the Board of Directors of the united companies for their consideration and such action as they deem best for the interests of the stockholders.

The second resolution is as follows:—

Resolved, That when the proposals for the purchase or lease of the properties of the joint companies shall be acted upon by the joint boards, the same shall be printed, in circular form, giving all details of propositions, contracts, and leases in full, and sent to the respective shareholders of said joint companies not less than twenty days prior to a future meeting of shareholders, to be especially called for the purpose of considering the adoption or rejection of said proposals, contracts, and leases.

SPEAKS ON HIS RESOLUTION.

Mr. Hume said he understood there were other roads which desired a lease, and the stockholders should advertise for proposals, to get the best they can. If we have, said he, more than one bidder, we can get a better price, if it is determined to lease the roads at all. The stockholders should not be called here again to hear what the managers of the company have to say regarding the lease. They should have a fair opportunity to discuss this proposition now. We, as stockholders, should thoroughly understand what the proposition is. I hope everything will be done open and above board. I feel that we can get a better price than what is now offered.

OPPOSITION TO THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

Mr. Hulme said he did not believe the directors would do anything in an improper manner. I do say, he continued, that the stockholders have something to say in this matter. Is there anything wrong in the proposition I made, that offers might be received from others? They present as good guarantees as the Pennsylvania road. I have doubts as to the capacity of the Penusylvania company to carry out its lease. If our roads cannot earn ten per cent. the Pennsylvania road cannot earn two per cent. I am afraid to put this road in the management of another road which is not economical.

Mr. Duryee said, so far as the value of the consolidated roads was concerned, it is frittering its strength away. I know, and others know, this is our opportunity. If the Pennsylvania Road don't take it, others will. They have to go through our State. Two-thirds of the stock of this company qualifies the sale. The decision to-day will show their conclusion. Two-thirds of these stockholders will not vote in favor of this lease. We must have the money and means to bring this great capacity of ours out. We will have good security, and that is what the Pennsylvania Road will give us. I am willing to trust the matter to the board elected to-day. I still press my amendment.

Mr. Cannon thought it was a simple proposition, and should be submitted to the stockholders. We ask, he said, simply the adoption of this resolution offered by Mr. Hulme. This proposition the stockholders should adopt.

Mr. Hulme was willing that the resolution should be referred to the incoming board.

The resolution was then referred.

THE SECOND RESOLUTION.

Mr. Hulme said he hoped the second resolution would be adopted. It is that we may have thirty days' time to consider this lease.

Mr. John G. Stevens thought it a very delicate thing to legislate for so many stockholders who were not present. I shall vote, he said, for the privilege of voting my whole stock. I believe it is not only proper, but legal I represent two thousand shares here to-day, and I think I have more rights than the man who represents but one share.

Mr. Hulme said it was simply asked, after the board had passed an opinion, to lay their decision before the stockholders twenty days before it was closed.

Mr. Green said this was simply a request for information and nothing else.

The second resolution was then agreed to.

PARISIAN ECONOMY.

No doubt there have been of late some very strange things utilized in Paris. The newspapers have given hints enough of the experimental diet of those from whom emanated the saying, *Il faut manger;* but a short time since a very singular trade had sprung up, for there the lower classes have not the same objection to use refuse food that our own have. Some years ago an old soldier named Pere Chapellier, who for some time followed the profession of a *ravageur*, one of those odd beings who still in that city rake about the central gutter of its back streets with a hooked stick and a lantern, perceived in the course of his business that when the *chiffonniers* came in with what they had collected, they always had a great quantity of pieces of stale bread, which they could not dispose of. Perceiving this, and knowing that a vast quantity of bread-crumbs are used by the cooks and the Parisians generally, he determined to establish himself as a regular preparer of bread-crumbs. He could not depend upon the *chiffonniers*, however, for a supply, so he made an arrangement with the cooks and scullions of the schools and colleges and convents; and one morning he posted himself in the centre of the Halles (great market), surrounded with baskets full of bread-crumbs, and round his hat he placed in large letters the following announcement:—"Bread-crumbs for sale!" The hit was tremendous; his trade increased, and presently, growing ambitious, and ascertaining the wants of the cooks, he determined to turn bread-crumb manufacturer, and sold them two sous cheaper than any one else. We quote from Mr. Simmonds' work the sequel of this singular industry:—"He saw that in the bread he received there were two sorts, the good and the bad. He had thought of separating them, but then he found the profit would not compensate for the trouble. He determined to invent a new industry; he made *croutes au pot*. Stranger, if you ever go to Paris, never order *soupe au pain au crouton*, except at the Trois Freres, Cafe de Paris, or Vefours. All comes from the *fabrique* of Chapellier, from the *chiffonnier's* basket, the college scrap-basket, the convent slop-tub. He has established, near the Barrier Saint Jacques, ovens which never cool, and from whence thousands of pounds of bread are daily poured forth to be sold as crumbs or crusts. A large number of men, women, and children are busy piling and grating the merchandise as it comes out of the oven. The carbonized pieces and scrapings are pounded, sifted through silk sieves, and sold to the perfumers to make tooth-powder. Nothing is more curious than the warehouses of Le Pere Chapellier. They are immense buildings, where mountains of bread are received every minute. Workmen separate these pieces; on the right are those redestined for man, on the left those destined for rabbits. Wonderful order and cleanliness are everywhere visible. Young girls make up packages of *croutes au pot*, after weighing them, children fill large boxes with the black powder."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

An Elegant Residence,

WITH STABLE,

AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot.

D. T. PRATT,

8 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.

"SPRING LAKE."

An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.

Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARMS SITUate in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the Bethlehem pike, eighteen miles north of Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265 acres. The improvements are large, consisting of stone mansion, with bath, water-closet, range, etc. Two tenant houses, two large barns, stabling for 100 horses and cattle, and all other necessary outbuildings. The farm is under good fence and well watered. The avenues leading to the mansion are ornamented by two rows of large shade trees. There are large shade trees around the mansion, and a variety of fruit trees. About 30 acres of timber and about 50 acres of meadow, the balance all arable land. It is well adapted to grain, breeding, and for grazing purposes; while its situation, fine old trees, fruits, and modern improvements, commend it as a gentleman's country seat. If desired, can be divided into two farms. There are two sets of farm buildings. Apply to R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building, or P. R. SHERR, on the premises. 5 3 wsm6t

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME RESIDENCE,

WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,

4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME MODERN Three-story Brick RESIDENCE, No. 809 North BROAD Street, above Brown; has all the modern conveniences; will be sold reasonable, and immediate possession given.

Apply on the premises. 5 6 stuth6t*

TO RENT, FURNISHED—DESIRABLE Summer Residence, Township Line, near School Lane, Germantown.

JUSTICE BATEMAN & CO.,

5 1tf No. 122 South FRONT Street.

COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTIES FOR SALE, RENT, and EXCHANGE in great number and varieties by

J. MAX GREEN,

5 6 1m No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 22 tf J. B ELLISON & SONS.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET ON Wayne street, Germantown, within five minutes' walk of Wayne Station; 9 rooms, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire at Bakery, No. 4541 MAIN Street. 5 9 6t*

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT St.,

Offers some new designs for

CURTAINS AMD LAMBREQUINS,

FRENCH CRETONNES,

STRIPED TERRY and

COTELINES.

Also, GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS of entirely new patterns.

An assortment of LACE CURTAINS of especial elegance and cheapness, some as low as $1 00 a window.

BROCHE TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS are offered greatly below intrinsic values, with a large assortment of EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. 3 16 thstu3mrp

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4 75 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store

OF

J. B. SHANNON,

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BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for

BLUEING CLOTHES.

It does not contain any acid.

It will not injure the finest fabric.

It is put up at

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

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And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists. The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.

BARLOW'S BLUE

will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 28 tuths2m

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

Established in 1854.

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STEM-WINDERS,

KEY-WINDERS,

QUARTER SECONDS,

MINUTE REPEATERS,

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C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

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4 25 2m PHILADELPHIA.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

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No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,

"First Manufacturer of Regulators,

"Freiburg, Germany.

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A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

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JUST OPENED THIS DAY,

ONE CASE

Undressed

KID GLOVES.

One-button, $1 50.

Two-button, $1 50.

Also, received last week,

THREE CASES OF OUR CELEBRATED

LA BELLE

Kid Gloves.

Pink,
Blue,
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Brown,
Lavender,
Lilac,
Pearl,
Steel,
Drab, etc. [4 29 stuthtf

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EXTRA QUALITY SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, by the barrel, keg, or gallon.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE by the cask or dozen.

Goods delivered free of charge to Germantown, Chesnut Hill, West Philadelphia, and Camden. Orders solicited at

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In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

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IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,

Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,

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AMERICAN

STEAM SAFE CO.,

Safe Makers to the United States Government

No. 32 S. FOURTH St.,

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS

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FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SANBORN'S PATENT

Bank Vaults, Burglar-Proof Safes,

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SILVER SAFES, EXPRESS BOXES, Etc., built to order. 3 1 stuth6mrp

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FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

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Exclusively of their own importation.

Just received, by steamer City of Antwerp,

ONE CASE

English Thread Hose

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WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,

Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices,

HOLLAND SHADES,

PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed

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KEEP YOUR BEER, ALE, AND PORTER COOL.

A NEW PATENT.

LAGER BEER,

ALE, AND PORTER, APPARATUS.

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This machine is entirely different from the old style Beer Pump. It performs its own work, and requires no labor. The liquors are forced up from the cellar to the bar-room by means of a pressure of air made by force of water, and can be drawn just as clear as directly from the barrel.

Among the many advantages claimed for this machine are, that the beer or ale never becomes flat, and can be drawn as cold as ice water with very small expense of ice.

The Apparatus can always be seen at my place in operation, or at any of the principal saloons in this city. 5 6 stuth12t*

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The Anniversary Concert

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The exercises will be of the most interesting character, and will consist of Recitations, Solos, Duets, Trios, and Choruses. [5 10 2t

Tickets can be had at the store of Mr. A Engard, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

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LAST 12 NIGHTS LAST 12 NIGHTS

AND TWO MATINEES,

introducing for the first time the beautiful ballet of "UNDINE,"

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THE BLACK CROOK.

THE BLACK CROOK,

which for elegance of costume and richness of scenery has never been equalled.

Last nights of

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THE WONDERFUL MAJILTONS,

THE GREAT SKATERS,

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THE GOLDEN TERRACE, WITH 20 ATTRACTIVE FEATURES IN ONE ACT.

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MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2.

50 CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. 5 8 6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 11,

MRS. D. P. BOWERS,

in her startling illustrations of moral insanity in the character of

LADY AUDLEY,

in Brougham's sensational drama of

THE MYSTERY OF AUDLEY COURT.

FRIDAY,

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS,

ADRIENNE THE ACTRESS and LOVE'S MASQUERADE.

SATURDAY—MRS. BOWERS MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.

LAST WEEK OF JOHN BROUGHAM.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING,

FLIES IN THE WEB.

JOHN BROUGHAM AS FOXGLOVE,

aided by the full Company. After which

A THUMPING LEGACY.

Craig, Wallis, Maeder, etc.

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POCAHONTAS and HIS LAST LEGS.

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THIS EVENING,

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MR. JAMES LEWIS, from Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, and

DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY.

Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents.

Seats secured from 9 until 4 o'clock.

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Admission, 50 and 25 cents; secured seats, $1.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE. IMMENSE ATTRACTION.

Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE.

Grand Olio Entertainment.

Two Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Local Sketches, Comic Pantomime, etc., etc.

JAPS' MATINEE,

WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets,

Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

Engagement of the Great Natural Actor,

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EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF ROBERT McWADE,

MONDAY, May 15—THE DOUBLE-HEADED BABE.

A GRAND BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SICK POOR OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL is NOW OPEN, and will continue for two weeks at CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.

Season tickets, 25 cents. Single admission, 10 cents. 4 12

"THE ST. CLOUD."

This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH,

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Terms, $3 per day.

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1,000,000 FEET HEMLOCK JOIST AND SCANTLING.

ALL LENGTHS, ALL SIZES.

500,000 FEET 5-4 and 4-4 SOUTHERN PINE FLOORING (Dry).

Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.

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250,000 FEET 4-4, 3-4, 5-8 and 1-2 INCH SAP BOX BOARDS,

Together with a large and well-selected stock of thoroughly seasoned Building Lumber of all descriptions, suitable for the erection of large factories, stores, dwellings, etc. In connection with the above we are now running a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

And are fully prepared to furnish Builders and others with

Mill Work of all Descriptions,

WINDOW FRAMES, SASH, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BRACKETS, Etc.

SUPERIOR WOOD MOULDINGS A SPECIALTY.

BROWN & WOELPPER,

No. 827 RICHMOND STREET,

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JOHN T. BAILEY,

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ROPE AND TWINE BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1 25; LINED, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 5 3 tf

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1871.

THE GREAT TREATY.

WE publish this afternoon the full text of the Treaty of Washington, and our readers will demand no apology for the great inroad which it makes upon our space. The negotiation of this treaty is a signal event, and if it should ultimately be ratified, as it most probably will be, the final disposition of all our outstanding difficulties with Great Britain will reflect lasting credit upon the administration of President Grant. No public document which has recently been made public is deserving of more general attention, and the Treaty of Washington is likely to receive as much attention as it demands.

THE NEW TREATY.

It is reported that during the secret session of the United States Senate held yesterday for the consideration of the new treaty with Great Britain, several members advocated its immediate publication, and that among other reasons given for this course it was said that the newspaper corresponpents would obtain a copy of the treaty and print it in spite of any precautions that could be adopted. This view of the subject was decidedly sensible, as well as complimentary to the enterprise of the representatives of the press, and its correctness has since been shown by the fact that the treaty appears in the columns of THE TELEGRAPH to-day. Whatever else may happen to this country, there is no danger that its rights and interests will be bartered away before the press sounds the alarm; and if the proposed plan of officially publishing the treaty had been carried out, it would only have anticipated, by a few hours, a disclosure that occurred in spite of the neglect to formally make it. Publicity is the very life of our political system, and the press performs an essential service in apprising the people of the designs and important acts of their servants. It matters comparatively little whether the discussions about the treaty are public or private for since the text is being spread broadcast over the land, national sentiment can speedily be formed and developed, without any assistance from Senatorial speeches. As the length of such effusions is likely to be diminished by an injunction of secrecy, it would perhaps be well to absolutely prohibit their publication at any time, so that there would be no temptation for long-winded orators to consume the time of the Senate.

MR. H. W. GRAY'S SPEECH.

THE speech of Mr. H. W. Gray before the Committee on Municipal Corporations of the House of Representatives yesterday was a severe but just exposition of the "ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain" of the anti-Penn Square ring who are now engineering at Harrisburg for the abolition of the Building Commission. Mr. Gray spoke without preparation, and consequently was not able to support his argument by an array of statistics; but he did better than this by going to the heart of the controversy, and demonstrating in the clearest possible manner the real animus of the men who are now endeavoring to persuade the Legislature to set aside the verdict of the people given last October. Mr. Gray called the attention of the committee to the important fact that the whole opposition was to this one commission, and that other commissions created by the Legislature, which possess vastly more power, were, so far from being objects of censure, that some of the gentlemen who protest most ardently against the Building Commission are themselves prominent members of them, and are engaged in the irresponsible expenditure of the people's money. In a rapid review of the whole recent history of the public buildings controversy, Mr. Gray demonstrated in a manner that ought to carry conviction to the dullest legislative mind that the present agitation means nothing more nor less than that a ring of property-holders, whose premises lie in the neighborhood of Washington and Independence Squares, are determined by fair means or foul that the public buildings shall not be built at all unless they are built where the "ring" can enjoy a monopoly of the business of renting offices. The wishes of the people of Philadelphia are not of the slightest moment to these individuals; and although, with unlimited opportunities for the duplication of signatures, and their manufacture, they have not been able to send as many names to Harrisburg attached to their petition for the abolition of the Building Commission as their favorite site received at the October election, they have the impudence to demand that the Legislature shall interfere and render that election void. Mr. Gray is entitled to the thanks of the citizens of Philadelphia for his straightforward and manly exposition of the anti-Penn Square ring; and the Philadelphia members of the Legislature would do well to heed his words, unless they are prepared to brave the indignation of the people of this city, who have no notion of being sold out for the benefit of a greedy ring of property-holders.

THE PHILADELPHIA CHILDREN of the Fatherland are making extraordinary preparations for a grand celebration in this city of the triumph of Germany in her war with France. The religious, military, and social demonstrations are to be extended over four days, from Saturday next to Tuesday, inclusive; and, judging from the interest and enthusiasm of those connected with this movement, an exceedingly splendid display may be anticipated.

NOTICES.

SPRING.

SPRING SUITS,
SPRING STYLES,
SPRING OVERCOATS
SPRING BUSINESS SUITS,
SPRING JACKETS AND PANTS FOR BOYS,
SPRING CHESTERFIELDS AND SUITS FOR YOUTH,
SPRING FANCY SUITS FOR CHILDREN,
SPRING STOCK OF FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

The largest, the best, and the cheapest we have ever made up. Our assortment comprises all the very newest designs in Children's, Boys', Youths', and Men's Suits, and the greatest care has been taken to produce the very best class of Clothing ever made by any establishment in this country. We guarantee perfect satisfaction in every respect. Our prices have never before been so low as now. Call and examine our

NEW SPRING STOCK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST,
THE BEST,
THE CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DIED.

FLANAGAN.—On Monday, 8th instant, after a short illness, of scarlet fever, JAMES M., Jr., son of Stephen and Amanda M. Flanagan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1509 Arch street, on Thursday, 11th instant, at 3 P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill. 5555

GARRIGUES.—On the evening of the 9th instant, JAMES R. GARRIGUES, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, F. Scranton, No. 2015 Ogden street, on Seventh day (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. ***

HAMILTON.—On the morning of the 10th instant, WILLIAM HAMILTON, Actuary of the Franklin Institute, of typhoid pneumonia, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Spruce Street Baptist Church, Spruce street, below Fifth street, Friday afternoon, the 12th instant. Services will commence at 2½ o'clock. To proceed to South Laurel Hill Cemetery. 5

MORRIS.—On the 9th instant, STEPHEN MORRIS, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, School Lane, Germantown, on Sixth day afternoon, 12th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at South Laurel Hill. ***

PENNELL.—At Chester, Pa., on Third day (Tuesday), the 9th instant, SALLIE A., daughter of Edmund Pennell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 306 West Third street, on Sixth day (Friday), the 12th instant, at 2 P. M., without further notice. ***

WARNER.—On the 9th instant, EDWARD T. WARNER, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 13th instant, to leave his late residence, No. 903 Delaware avenue, Wilmington, Del., at 3 30 P. M. Services will be held at the house at 3 P. M. 5555

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

New Stock at Lowest Prices,

No 1226 CHESNUT STREET.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN VEILS.
CHEAPEST ALPACAS IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BOMBAZINES IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN PHILADA
CHEAPEST CRAPE CLOTHS IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.

We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and Fuit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at shortest notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.

A. MYERS & CO.,

4 22 stuth5ptf No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

KEYSTONE

SEWING MACHINE

NEW SILENT FEED,

FOR

Families and Manufacturers,

Is undoubtedly

THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST.
THE BEST AND MOST PERFECTLY FINISHED.
ITS MOVEMENTS AS SPEEDY AND AS LIGHT As any other Machine.

IT USES A STRAIGHT NEEDLE, MAKING A TIGHT LOCK STITCH, PERFECTLY FAIR ON BOTH SIDES.

IT HAS THE NEW PATENT NEEDLE-HOLDER, NO SPRINGING OR BENDING OF THE NEEDLE.

IN CHANGING FROM COARSE TO FINE, THEREBY AVOIDING ALL DROPPED OR MISSED STITCHES.

IT USES THE CELEBRATED PATENTED SHUTTLE CARRIER. NO RACE OR GROOVE EMPLOYED.

NO SOILING OR OILING OF THE THREAD, NO FRICTION OR WEARING OF THE SHUTTLE.

It also Uses an Improved and Patented "Silent Feed," and Positive Take Up.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and THIRTEENTH,

PHILADELPHIA, PA. (5 10 2t6p

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS WANTED.

J. MAYER HAS REMOVED TO NINTH Street, between Arch and Cherry. Notice the flag. His braids can be changed to suit any style of hair-dressing, therefore you will find them the most convenient travelling companions. Remember they can only be obtained at NINTH Street, between Arch and Cherry. Losings of hair can be worked into a variety of ornamental styles. Save your losings, weigh them before sending, and avoid misunderstanding. Branch No. 2103 MOUNT VERNON Street. 27 15trp

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—A Physician having a large, lucrative practice, and fine Residence in the city, wishes to retire, and sell the same. Address DAVIS & SIMPSON, 5 9 tu3t* No. 711 WALNUT Street.

WINES.

SHERRY WINES.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY CASKS in stock of our

Favorite Table Sherry,

At $2 50 per gallon by the cask of 20 gallons, or $2 75 by the five-gallon demijohn.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

WHEN? NOW! NOW! NOW! IS THE time. Don't put it off. Go now if you want your pick of Fine Spring Clothing.

NOW

WHERE? GREAT BROWN HALL of ROCKHILL & WILSON, 603 605 Chesnut street, the most convenient place in town.

603 and 605

WHO? You and your boy, and all the men and boys you know of. All the people that want beautiful Clothing at marvelously low prices.

R. & W.

WHAT? What else but excellent Clothes? What is lower than ROCKHILL & WILSONS prices? What is greater than their rush of customers?

Clothes

WHY? Why? Why? Why? do people purchase their Clothes at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S?

Because they can buy the best.
Because they can buy the cheapest.
Because they are fairly dealt with.
Because

GREAT BROWN HALL

IS THE BEST PLACE IN TOWN FOR EXCELLENT CLOTHES.

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

HABILLEMENTS

No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.

CHARLES STOKES & CO. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA: PA

A NEW LOT OF

DARK and LIGHT MIXTURES

IN

Scotch and English Check and Striped

GOODS,

FOR BUSINESS,
TRAVELLING, and
MORNING SUITS,

Looking, when Cut and Trimmed Stylishly,

VERY ELEGANT.

WESTON & BROTHER,

TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment now in store

OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DESIGNS IN

PLATED WHITE METAL

TEA SETS.

PEARL AND SATIN FINISH.

3 18 stuth5

HENRY HARPER,

No. 722 CHESNUT Street,

A NEW STOCK AT LOW PRICES OF

WATCHES,

OPERA AND VEST CHAINS,

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER BRIDAL PRESENTS,

Rogers', Silver-Plated Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Castors, Ice Pitchers, Etc.

4 19 1m4p

THIS (Thursday) EVENING,

THE PEREMPTORY SALE OF

Fenimore's

AND OTHER PICTURES.

SCOTTS' GALLERY,

1t No. 1129 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED—THREE YOUNG LADIES ARE desirous of obtaining situations either in a Photographic Gallery or Copying Office. Best of references. Address "Q. L.," Evening Telegraph Office. 1 5 9 3t

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE-front Residence, east side of EIGHTEENTH Street, opposite Logan Square. Inquire at premises. 5 11 tnstu6t

J. F. & E. B. ORNE

No. 904 CHESTNUT STREET.

FRESH CHINA MATTINGS.

WHITE RED CHECK, AND FANCY STYLES.

50 PIECES FRENCH AXMINSTER,

$3 25 PER YARD.

DRY GOODS.

BESSON & SON

HAVE OPENED THIS WEEK:

1 case BLACK AND GREY MOHAIRS, 50c.
2 cases BLACK DOUBLE WARP ALPACAS, 37½ to 75c.
1 case LUPIN'S BLACK HERNANIS, 50c.
2 cases BLACK ALL-WOOL HERNANIES, 62½ to 75c.
1 case BLACK SILK AND WOOL HERNANIES, 75c.
1 case LUPIN'S BLACK ALL-WOOL MOUSSELINES, 62½c. to $1 50.
1 case JOUVIN & CO. EMBROIDERED BLACK KID GLOVES.
1 case ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, all qualities.
1 case BLACK THIBET SQUARE SHAWLS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,

No. 918 CHESNUT St.,

5 11 3trp PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
IMMENSE CLEARING SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT RETAIL FOR LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
DRESS GOODS AT 25c., WERE 44c.
DRESS GOODS AT 37½c., WERE 50c.
DRESS GOODS AT 50c., WERE 75c.
DRESS GOODS AT 75c., WERE $1.
DRESS GOODS AT $1, WERE $1 25.
BLACK SILKS
AT $1 65, WERE $2.
AT $1 75, WERE $2 25.
AT $2, WERE $2 50.
AT $2 25, WERE $2 75.
AT $2 50, WERE $3.
AT $2 75, WERE $3 50.
AT $3, WERE $4.
AT $3 50, WERE $5.
AT $4, WERE $6.
AT $5, WERE $7.
PURE BLACK MOHAIGS, IN ALL GRADES.
BLACK HERNANI BROCHE GRENADINES.
LINEN FOR SUITS. WHITE PIQUES.
FRENCH MUSLINS. NAINSOOKS.
SATIN PLAID NAINSOOKS.
LAWNS, ORGANDIES, ETC.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
5 9tuths NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

BARGAINS IN WHITE GOODS.—YARD-WIDE WHITE NAINSOOKS AT 15 CENTS, WORTH 30,
AND OTHER GRADES IN PROPORTION,
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
5 9 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT DISPLAY OF BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS AT 25 CENTS.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
5 9 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
BARGAINS IN PIQUES.
BARGAINS IN LAWNS.
BARGAINS IN LINENS FOR SUITS.
5 9 tuths 8 ALEXANDER RICKEY.

DIAMOND-MESH HERNANIES.

We have received an invoice of these Desirable Goods, for which there was so great a demand last season.

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 South NINTH Street,

2 28 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Every variety of HERNANI in stock.

THE NEW YORK Dyeing and Printing ESTABLISHMENT,

STATEN ISLAND,

40 N. EIGHTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.

DYE AND FINISH IN THE BEST MANNER,

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Tissues, Barèges, Merinos, Cloths, Alpacas, Reps, Paramattas, Muslin Delaines, Fringes, Trimmings, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, etc.

Also, cleanse Lace Curtains and Linen Shades in a superior manner. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. 4 15 stuth3mrp

Ely, Hunsberger & Ely,

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STRIPE SILKS,

$1 25.

UNDER REGULAR PRICE.

4 11 tuths3m



Savery's Patent Combined Water Cooler and REFRIGERATOR

Has proved itself to be superior to any in the market. Call and examine.

JACOB F. HAND, Jr.,

4 6 thstu 2mrp Depot, No. 620 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS.

1871.

A Sweeping Reduction

AT

"THORNLEY'S."

In order to close out our entire stock of

Cheap Dress Goods,

We have this day marked down

31 cent Challies to 12½ cents.
20 cent Delaines to 12½ cents.
Plaids, Stripes, Figures, etc., to 12½ cents.
Several lots of short lengths to 12½ cents.
Some Fine Goods, a little faded, to 12½ cents.
Expensive Goods, a little old fashioned, 12½c.
A lot of Summer Shawls to $1.

The above goods are arranged on a special counter, and will be

Closed Out at Once.

THORNLEY'S

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.

2 3 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Llama Lace Sacques, Pointes, etc., cheap.

SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Invites attention to his stock of

SILKS OF ALL KINDS,

INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.

Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,

INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 13 2mrp

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Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.,

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AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

We would call the special attention of Americans going abroad to the complete arrangements made by our London House, in their office, at

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For the comfort and convenience of holders of our Circular Letters, and especially with reference to their correspondence and the latest advices from the United States.

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IN FRANCS,

OR ON

Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,

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As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.

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STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOYD,

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STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Special attention is called to their PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS.

Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 thrp

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Special attention is called to our Upright Pianos. They possess the highest improvements of any instruments made, and are unrivalled for tone and durability.

Also, sole Agents for the celebrated

BURDETT ORGAN.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS, AND

MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

GOULD & FISCHER,

No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

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J. E. GOULD. WM. G. FISCHER, 1 17 tf&p

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL, FINN & CO.,

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FINE PAPER HANGINGS.

The Best New Designs Spring Styles.

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AMERICAN GOODS,

MADE NSPECIALLY FOR

OUR RETAIL TRADE.

No samples given; no patterns to dealers or paper-hangers. Orders only to

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29 N. SECOND Street,

Opposite Christ Church.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Body Brussels,

Tapestry Brussels,

With a Full Line of Domestic

CARPETINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE INVOICE OF

CHINA MATTINGS,

Fine White and Red Checked.

All Widths.

Moderate Prices.

W., C. & CO.,

Opposite Christ Church,

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MATTINGS.

FRESH IMPORTATION,

MADE FROM NEW GRASS.

THE BEST In the Country,

ALSO,

Low Priced Mattings.

R. L. KNIGHT & SON,

No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,

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GROCERIES, ETC.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

TWELFTH AND GIRARD AVENUE.

LATOUR OLIVE OIL,

A fresh invoice just imported.
Davis' Diamond Cincinnati Hams.
Louisville Sugar-cured Hams.
Micheners' Star Hams.
Bowers & Co. City-cured Hams.
Smoked Beef and Beef Tongues.
St. Louis white Wheat Family Flour.

Families residing in Germantown, by mailing their orders, can have their goods carefully put up, and delivered daily, at the lowest rates.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

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ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS,

OOLONG TEAS, YOUNG HYSON TEAS,

Finest qualities. Prices greatly reduced at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,

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4 20 thstu3mrp WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

THEO. LEONHARDT & CO.,

Engraving and Steam Lithographic

PRINTING ROOMS,

Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT Street

3 22 tuthu 3mrp DEMOCRAT BUILDING.

HARRISBURG.

The State Conventions—How to Hold Pennsylvania—The Chairmanship of the Republican Central Committee—Probable Democratic Nominations, Etc.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, May 10.—The near approach of the meetings of the Republican and Democratic State Conventions—the first next Wednesday, and the latter the week following—has caused an influx of prominent politicians here from all parts of the State, together with the head of the nation, who has, within the past two weeks, been twice in this vicinity.

The nomination of Auditor-General and Surveyor-General had really little to do with the visit of President Grant to Lochiel on Saturday week, and to Newville last Saturday. It is so universally conceded that General Harrison Allen, State Senator from Warren, will be nominated for Auditor-General, and Colonel Beath, of Schuylkill, for Surveyor-General that little consideration is given to their nominations. The selection of a Chairman of the State Central Committee is the great question now agitating the minds of high politicians in the State, for whoever is selected for this important place next week will, if successful, be called upon to run the political machine of the Commonwealth until after the Presidential election; hence the great importance of securing a competent engineer. When Grant visited Lochiel, the home of General Cameron, last Saturday week, it was wholly with a view of arranging this matter. The President and his friend Cameron went carefully over the result of the State elections of last year, and in footing up the electoral vote of the States that went Republican and Democratic, it was ascertained there were three more Democratic than Republican votes cast; therefore it was determined necessary not only to hold Pennsylvania loyal, but a Democratic State must be reclaimed. How to hold Pennsylvania was the question discussed, and it was agreed that Colonel John W. Forney was the proper person to select as Chairman of the State Central Committee, and in order to cause him to work up to the full measure expected, it was thought well to fix up this programme, and acquaint Colonel Forney of the fact—U. S. Grant for President, Simon Cameron for Vice-President, and John W. Forney for United States Senator.

Whether the veil is too thick for Colonel Forney to see through I cannot say, but astute politicians like Colonel A. K. McClure and others look on it in this way: Colonel Forney may, in order to get Cameron out of his way for the Senatorship, use his influence to nominate the Winnebago Chief Vice-President, but does any one, ask they, believe for a moment that if Cameron should be elected Vice-President he would use his influence for the election of Colonel Forney to the United States Senate? Certainly not: and the two intervening months, from the time of the Presidential election in November and the meeting of the Legislature in January following, would be spent by the Vice-President elect in aiding in the election of Don Cameron as Senator, and to secure such a result the whole political machinery of the administration would be directed.

There seems to be a general impression here that Colonel Forney will not serve. If so, the choice will doubtless fall upon M. S. Quay, of the Beaver *Radical*.

The Democracy will, in all probability, select Senator William M. Randall, of Schuylkill, as the Chairman of their State Central Committee. His being, in a measure, the representative of the Young Democracy of the State, and having so strong an influence with the workingmen of the mining regions, have caused him to be considered the most available man for the position.

To insure success, in Democratic anticipation, the popular Dick Coulter will, in all probability, be selected for Auditor-General.

In the meantime Governor Geary remains serene. He claims to have reached the full measure of his ambition. General Knipe alluded a few days ago to his having, during the war, one eye on the Rebels and the other on the executive office of Pennsylvania. The Governor declares the height of his ambition has been reached, and he is now laboring to so perform the duties, with that single-heartedness for the public weal, as to merit the encomiums of his fellow-citizens. To retire from executive duties amid the plaudits of the people of this great Commonwealth is the only ambition that dwells within him.

The ticket not unpopular with Democrats in this vicinity is—Tecumseh Sherman for President, John W. Geary Vice-President, and Carl Schurz Secretary of State, or anything else he wants.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

'Rip Van Winkle" at the Museum.

A rival to Mr. Jefferson in his most popular *role* of "Rip Van Winkle" has appeared in the person of Mr. Robert McWade, a young actor who has been performing at the Museum, Ninth and Arch streets, during the present week, with considerable success. The play in which Mr. McWade appears is announced as "an entirely new adaptation" of Irving's story, but it is painfully apparent that the author has received more inspiration from Boucicault than he has from Irving, and as Mr. McWade has copied some of his best stage-business from Jefferson, so has the concocter of this "new version" appropriated the situations of the play which the acting of Mr. Jefferson has made famous. Even the miserable rabbit story which spoils one of the best scenes in Boucicault's play we find reproduced in all its essential features, with a squirrel for the hero. This is not what we have a right to expect in a play that lays claim to originality, and the piece is especially open to criticism, inasmuch as Boucicault, so far from improving on Irving, has obliterated all the finer characteristics of the story, which in the hands of a man of the slightest poetical feeling might be turned into a very beautiful little drama which would not depend entirely for success on the genius of a single actor. Taking Mr. McWade's play upon its individual merits, it is in some respects an improvement upon the better known piece, and the denouement, when "Rip" returns to find his wife dead and his daughter involved in difficulties from which it is in his power to rescue her, is especially much happier. The worst fault of the play is its excessive length. The dramatic situations are none of them of a very pronounced character, and the low conversational tone in which the dialogue is conducted has a tendency to become monotonous after there has been more than a couple of hours of it. If some of the verbiage could be eliminated, and the play thereby cut down about one-third, it would be vastly improved.

Mr. McWade's "Rip Van Winkle" is a tolerably close copy of Mr. Jefferson's performance, and in the last act, where "Rip" appears as an old man, it will compare not unfavorably with its original. In the early scenes, Mr. McWade, while displaying considerable ability, which will doubtless enable him to achieve an excellent reputation in time, misses almost entirely the combined humor and pathos that make Mr. Jefferson's "Rip" so delightful. The performance is so curiously like Mr. Jefferson's in very many particulars, that it is an excellent illustration of the power of genius to transform the commonplace into something worthy of admiration. Mr. McWade can copy Jefferson's "business," his costume, his conversational tone, and his various tricks of voice and manner, but he cannot imitate the subtle charm that pervades his "Rip" and elevates it to a high position as a work of art, for this belongs to the individuality of the artist, and is beyond imitation.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the spectacle of *The Black Crook* will be represented this evening The ballet of "Undine," which has been introduced during the present week, is remarkably beautiful, the same elegant good taste being displayed in its arrangement as in the other features of the spectacle. These have been commented upon so often that it is scarcely necessary to refer to them in detail, especially as it is is admitted by thousands who have witnessed the spetcacle that such a combination of attractions has never been presented in this city before.

On Saturday there will be a family matinee for the accommodation of family parties, ladies, children, and schools; and in order that all may have a chance to behold the splendors of *The Black Crook*, the price of admission has been placed at fifty cents to all parts of the house.

On Monday next Miss Betty Rigl, a very elegant and graceful dancer, will appear.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. Bowers will this evening appear in her great role of "Lady Audley," in John Brougham's drama of *The Mystery of Audley Court*.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham will this evening personate "Corydon Foxglove," in the comedy of *Flies in the Web*. The farce of *A Thumping Legacy* will be given as an afterpiece.

AT THE CHESNUT a representation of the comedy of *Saratoga* will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety of attractions will be presented this evening.

On Friday there will be a family night, when a combination of attractions will be offered for the delectation of ladies, children, and family parties. On this occasion, in addition to other interesting features, the Japanese troupe of acrobats and jugglers, of which little "All Right" is the bright particular star, will exhibit some of their most wonderful feats of strength and skill. The performances of these Japanese are entirely different from those of our acrobats and jugglers, and they are exceedingly curious. Those who have not yet seen them should by all means do so, while those who have been amused and astonished by the skill with which the most difficult feats are executed can well afford to see them again. In addition to the Japanese, there will be beautiful ballets, Ethiopian burlesques, a comic pantomime, and a great variety of other attractions, which cannot fail to make the evening pass pleasantly.

On Saturday there will be a family matinee.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, Mr. Robert McWade will appear this evening as "Rip Van Winkle."

A SECOND GRAND ORGAN CONCERT will be given this evening at the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Broad and Arch streets. The concert will be conducted by Mr. H. G. Thunder, who will be assisted by Spencer Hudnut, Richard Zeckwir, the Haydn String Quartette, and others performers.

MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.—The Boston papers are lavish in their praises of Mr. E. L. Davenport, the celebrated actor, some of them devoting a whole column of criticism to his wonderful impersonations. The *Advertiser* of Tuesday says:—

Mr. Davenport's engagement began at the Globe last evening, and the theatre was filled with an appreciative and enthusiastic audience. The play was *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, of Massinger. Mr. Davenport appeared as "Sir Giles Overreach." Very many of our readers are familiar with this most masterly impersonation, which deserves to rank with the best pieces of acting which the American stage is capable of producing. The piece was given with the same eminent actor in the principal part at the Globe in the early part of last summer. And we can do no better now than to repeat the judgment of the performance expressed at that time in this paper by one of the most skilful and critical of pens:..

"Mr. Davenport's 'Sir Giles Overreach' is, on the whole, his greatest impersonation. His rare natural gifts of presence and voice do him no good in this part, but his varied experience, his thorough finish and cultivation, and, above all, his rare power of characterization, combine to perfect and refine his performance in a remarkable degree. Every shade of the various passions that excite the wretched, cruel, miserly usurer is so delicately and yet so strongly brought out by Mr. Davenport's superb yet quiet acting in the earlier scenes that when the climax arrives, and 'Sir Giles,' plunged in a vortex of disappointment, ruin, and retribution, after a burst of demoniac insanity, falls dead, the effect is simply terrific, and the audience shudder at the wonderful acting while they admire the art."

The impression produced upon the house last night was very profound—incessant applause, and, better than that, the most absorbed attention, exhibiting the complete command which the artist obtained over the feeling and imagination of his auditors. The performance, indeed, is one which no student of the dramatic art in its nobler manifestations can miss without losing a high artistic pleasure.

HELMBOLD.

His New Continental Drug Palace.

Last night the vicinity of the Continental Hotel was thronged by people who were anxious to catch a glimpse—for it could hardly be more from the press of the crowd—of Dr. H. T. Helmbold's drug palace, which then was opened to public inspection. This enterprising and popular druggist, having by a close application to his pursuit gained a great fortune, returned to his native city to establish this exquisitely beautiful drug emporium, where there would be kept an illimitable supply of that wonderful preparation which has brought health and strength to thousands of repining mortals, and which raised its compounder to fame and affluence. The store which was opened last night merits the more dignified title of drug palace, for it presents to the eye all that is splendid and charming in Oriental decorations. In its arrangement and construction there was a lavish expenditure in keeping with the wealth and the generosity of the successful Doctor. The floor is of polished marble, tesselated. Upon the east side of the room extends a counter of the purest Italian marble, beautifully carved, upon which rest cases of heavy French-plate glass, mounted with silver. The ceiling and walls are frescoed in the highest style of the decorative art, the tints being delicate and chaste. Against the eastern wall we have the cases, arranged elegantly and backed with mirrors, which double the proportions of the room to the eye. In these cases we have an almost illimitable array of phials, jars, and kindred receptacles for the drugs which are to carry "healing on their wings." At intervals in this case there are alcoves filled with beautiful Grecian and Etruscan vases, from which steal the most refreshing perfumes. On the opposite side, and between the heavy plate-glass windows which open into the hallway of the Continental, are other cases, whose matchless appearance chains the eye with admiration. Surmounting these are alcoves filled with rare gems of art. Scattered about are graceful bronze statuettes, which enhance the rich appearance of this modern palace. Depending from the ceiling are four glittering chandeliers, each adorned with a glass pestle and mortar, and each arranged for ten jets. In the rear of the store are two richly furnished private offices, and to the left of the entrance door on Chesnut street a soda fountain, octagonal in form, each side faced with a polished slab of Tennessee marble. The prominent colors which strike the eye are French purple, lavender, and a dark shaded red and gilt. The *tout ensemble* is of such remarkable richness that the looker-on cannot repress an exclamation of surprise and admiration, the ornaments are so profuse and arranged with so much taste. The arrangement of the mirrors, which give to the apartment a fictitious proportion, which the beholder can scarcely believe is not real, the elegance of the wall decorations, and the supply of drugs, make the store one of the most complete, and, without question, the most attractive in this section of the country. This morning it was thronged, and the talented corps of clerks, under the supervision of Mr. Albert Helmbold, were busy in satisfying the wants of the many patrons of the new estabishment Dr. Helmbold by this project gains in our city more admirers and greater renown.

[WE copy the following meritorious notices from the columns of Forney's *Press* of to-day:—]

PROGRESS OF AMERICAN GENIUS.

A NEW PHILADELPHIA INDUSTRY.

In our local columns this morning we give a slight description of the opening of the new "Temple of Pharmacy" of Dr. H. T. Helmbold, which occupies the old reading-room of the Continental Hotel. As a rule, Philadelphia merchants have until quite recently been singularly averse to making the interior of their stores attractive, and we are glad to observe that a better era is dawning, and they are becoming educated to the necessity of so doing. The employment in the fitting up of stores of mechanics whose branches of business, we presume, are usually catalogued as useful arts, but which embrace beauty, richness of conception, and delicacy of touch, speaks well for the increasing esthetic taste of our population, and by the encouragement of our architects and builders Philadelphia may soon boast of being not only the manufacturing centre of the United States, but the home of all those arts which so closely approach the fine arts as to defy separation. Dr. Helmbold's new store is the most beautiful in our city, and the taste displayed in its conception reflects great credit upon the architect, Mr. John Stewart, to whose labor Philadelphia is greatly indebted. Nothing has been neglected that could add to the magnificence of this emporium; and, what is very rare, the finish of even the most hidden parts of the store is complete. What particularly attracted our attention was the fact that all the multifarious ornamental work which is seen in every direction is composed entirely of papier-mache of Philadelphia manufacture, which exceeds in beauty of finish and artistic merit anything of the description we ever examined.

The substitution of papier-mache for wood has been the subject of much study, but there has always been great difficulty in adapting it to ornamental work. In Europe it is much uses in architectural enrichment, being preferred to wood and similar materials; in Paris it had attained such general use as to entirely supersede plaster, which now is used only for walls and plain work. In the manner of preparing papier-mache followed in Europe it is found necessary to carve over the surface and cover it with a solution of whiting and gelatine, after which it is sand-papered and finished up. Although this makes it expensive, it is, on account of its freedom from cracking, preferred to wood.

About three years since Mr. Edward S. Judge, of Baltimore, took out a patent upon papier-mache work, by the use of which he is enabled to take it from the moulds in a condition as fine and sharp as a plaster cast, and of almost any degree of strength. Six months later he came to this city, to use it in the ornamentation of looking-glass frames for the most extensive factory of that kind in the country, and so well did the process succeed, that in a short time the enterprising firm monopolized the trade in large mirror frames. About a year since, with Mr. John R. White and others, he formed the Parisian Marble Company for the introduction of this industry into general use, and especially for architectural purposes, and its success is already assured. Yesterday we visited the office of the company, and were shown ornaments of pure paper with surface almost as fine as polished marble, and of such strength that a fall of twenty or thirty feet on a stone pavement would not break them. It takes the finest impressions, and can be made into the largest forms. We were shown figures, five feet in height, designed to stand the weather; brackets in bronze, superior to any non-metallic imitation we have seen, and in walnut that cannot be distinguished from the wood; pedestals enamelled the same as slate, which appeared to be equally durable with that article, and certainly as handsome. We were informed upon inquiry that this material has already been used in exposed architectural ornamentation in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and Washington, in some instances for over three years, without the slightest complaint.

Dr. Helmbold's establishment will long remain a monument to the beauty and finish of their work, as we understand that, in connection with their papier-mache ornaments, to them and their artists is due all the artistic encaustic painting and gilding in which the cases and wood-work have been finished. For this purpose they employ the best talent among artists, and the result is a harmony in architectural finish which has hitherto been but too seldom seen in our city.

The office of the company is No. 917 Sansom street, but in a few days they will remove to Nos. 432 and 434 North Twelfth street, their rapidly increasing business demanding a more commodious establishment.

CITY ITEMS.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public for ten years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court Street, Boston, and by druggists generally.

GENERAL DEBILITY — VEGETINE.—In this complaint the good effects of the Vegetine are realized immediately after commencing to take it, as debility enotes deficiency of the blood, and Vegetine acts directly upon the blood. There is no remedy that will restore the health from debility like the Vegetine. It is nourishing and strengthening, purifies the blood, regulates the bowels, quiets the nervous system, acts directly upon the secretions, and arouses the whole system to action. It has never failed in this complaint.

TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—If our friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment.

Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day.

Proprietor ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the werth of their money.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

A. S. HAMILTON'S
STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OFFICE,
No. 700 CHESNUT STREET.

Howe's, Grover & Baker's, Folsom's, and other first-class machines sold $10 per month and to rent

VEGETINE purifies the blood, and gives a good clear complexion.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

FOURTH EDITION

SHOCKING OUTRAGE IN ST. LOUIS

Pennsylvania Legislature.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Treaty in the Senate.

Its Probable Ratification.

The Philadelphia Relief Storeship

Evening Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treaty in the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Foreign Relations Committee resumed their sessions again this morning, and will be in session all day, with the expectation of being able to report on the treaty when the Senate meets to-morrow. They will not allow any amendments to be made in committee, but will leave the matter for the Senate to determine what shall be done with those proposed by Sumner and others. The fact that a majority of the Senate can amend the treaty leads Sumner and his friends to hope that they will be able to secure such as they desire.

The Probabilities

are that the treaty will be ratified as it stands.

Naval Orders.

Instructions have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy for the Wachusett to leave on the first of June for Europe to join the European squadron, in place of the Richmond, ordered home.

Subscriptions to the New Loan

are larger to-day than for some time past. The Secretary expects a large increase in subscriptions when the bonds are ready to deliver, which will be in a very few days.

Despatches were received this morning through the State Department, giving accounts of the

Cattle Disease

which prevails through South America, indicating the nature of the disease and the remedies which may be used to prevent its extension in this country.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The Committee on Foreign Relations

held an adjourned meeting at the Capitol to-day in further consultation on the treaty of Washington. The Assistant Secretary of State, Davis, was with them several hours, giving explanations concerning its various provisions.

The representations concerning

The Imprisonment of Captain Griffin,

of the American schooner Lillias, by the authorities of Sagua le Grande, are undergoing examination at the Department of State.

Although no positive information can be ascertained regarding

Mr. Bancroft's Resignation

as Minister to Berlin, the report is not discredited in official circles.

All the symptoms of

W. W. Corcoran's Case

are seriously discouraging. The hopes which have hitherto cheered his friends have painfully diminished, and they now await with trembling anxiety as they watch with earnest interest every new indication.

A Delegation from Westminster,

in company with Postmaster-General Creswell, visited the President to-day, to invite him to attend the agricultural fair at that place in October next. The President promised to do so provided he shall return from California in time.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 11—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The weather remains unchanged on the Pacific coast. The barometer has very generally fallen in and north of the Ohio Valley and in the extreme northwest. The highest pressure still remains over Lakes Erie and Michigan and in Maryland. Temperature has decidedly increased over this entire region. The storm which prevailed early e dressed ay morning from the Blue Ridge to Louisiana, after abating during the day, developed last night into a small but severe storm in Georgia and South Carolina. Northeast winds with cloudy weather now prevail from Tennessee to Maryland and eastward to the Atlantic The barometer is quite low, with northerly winds at Key West, Fla.

Probabilities.—It is probable that very warm weather, with the falling barometer, will to-day be experienced in the west and northwest. Gentle and fresh wind on the lakes and East Atlantic. Partially cloudy weather in the Middle States and cloudy and clearing weather in the Southern and Gulf States.

Specie Shipment.

BOSTON, May 11.—The steamship Siberia took out $500,000 in specie to-day.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, May 11.—House bill incorporating the Laurel Run Improvement company came up on third reading.

Mr. Billingfelt said he must protest against the passage of this bill. A mere glance does not show the full purport of its provisions, for really the whole gist was contained in a few words, and those words gave the right to railroad companies to purchase the stock of this company. The bill was intended to close the last and only avenue open to the public to mine coal in Schuylkill county, and give the exclusive right to a large corporation.

It comes here under the auspices of a corporation road, who asks for its passage so they may do what under a law passed a few years ago they are expressly prohibited from doing, going into Schuylkill and mining coal. This corporation was trying to monopolize the coal lands in that county, and this bill will give them the exclusive right to operate. In granting this monstrous demand the Legislature would undermine the principles of free and representative government.

He protested against agents of this corporation importuning Senators to vote for the bill, and urged in the name of the consumers of coal and of the poor men of the State, that this outrage a humanity, as he termed it, should not be perpetrated.

The yeas and nays were called, and the bill passed by 18 to 11, as follows:

Messrs. Albright, Ambler, Anderson, Brodhead, Connell, Crawford, Davis, Dechert, Duncan, Findlay, Henszey, Kerr, Knight, Miller, Mumma, Nagle, Osterhout, Petriken, Purman, voting aye.

Messrs. Allen, Billingfelt, Brooke, Delamater, Dill, Evans, Olmstead, Randall, Wetfel, Waite, and Wallace, Speaker, voting nay.

Messrs. Buckalew, Graham, Rutan, and Turner being absent or not voting.

Senate bill incorporating the Media and West Chester Narrow Gauge Railroad Company. Passed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Purman, from the Finance Committee, reported the General Appropriation bill, and it was immediately taken up.

On motion of Mr. Rutan the salary of the Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth was made $2250 instead of $2000.

House.

The first special order was the consideration of the Senate supplement for the judiciary which provides that when a vacancy in a judgeship occurs in the last year of the judicial term it shall be filled at the next ensuing election, and that the appointment of the Governor shall continue only till the general election: provided that the Governor shall appoint in all cases where the people fail to elect at the general election. The bill passed finally.

The next special order was the Senate supplement to the act for the regulation of boroughs, introducing the cumulative system that now prevails in Bloomsburg into all borough elections.

Mr. Strang was free to confess that he did not fully understand the question. This was an experiment to remedy a prevailing evil. He failed to see what harm could come from this bill. It only tested on a small scale the plan which was said by its friends to be efficient for good, and it could not affect the politics of the State.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Cotton quiet but firm; middling uplands, 15¾c.; middling Orleans, 15¾c. Flour firmer; State at $5 70@6 85; Ohio, $5 95@6 85; Western, $5 70@7 25; Southern, $6 65@9. Wheat firmer; new spring, $1 57@1 58, afloat; winter red and amber Western, $1 58@1 62 Corn firm; mixed Western, 80c. Oats steady at 64@66c. Beef steady. Pork quiet and steady. Whisky quiet at 91c.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Disappearance of General Rossel.

PARIS, May 11.—General Rossel was arrested yesterday and placed in the custody of a National Guard, and a few hours afterwards both disappeared, and neither of them has as yet been recaptured. The principal attack of the Versaillists is expected at Autueil and Pont des Jeur. Both sides are massing troops, and a great battle is anticipated.

Delescluze is appointed Delegate Minister of War to the Commune.

The official reports to the Commune deny that the Versaillists have won any victory.

LONDON, May 11.

The Palace of Luxemburg

has been offered to the city of Paris for holding municipal councils.

VERSAILLES, May 11.—The Government has established batteries at Chateau Becon, at the Boulevard Eugene, at Neuilly, and at Gennevilliers.

The Storeship Relief.

LONDON, May 11.—The United States storeship Relief, from Philadelphia, laden with provisions for the sufferers in France from the late war, has arrived off the Scilly Islands.

A Great Famine.

LONDON, May 11.—Special despatches from Bombay report a famine in Persia from lack of rain, and that thousands of the inhabitants were dying.

Ship News.

LONDON, May 11.—Arrived out, steamships Deutschland, Britannia, and Paraguay: and ship Cleopatra, from New York.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Abduction, Robbery, and Violation of a Young Girl.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—Mrs. Fisher has applied for a warrant for the arrest of a man named Rice, whom she charged with kidnapping and violating her daughter, fifteen years old. The girl says that on Sunday evening, while going to church, Rice seized her in the street, gagged her and forced her into a carriage, and drove to a part of the city unknown to her, where she was thrust into a cellar without windows or furniture. He stripped her and gave her old clothes, and took four rings from her fingers, cutting one of them off. He then violated her person and left her with a loaf of bread and a jug of water.

The next day he came again and outraged her, and yesterday he repeated the act. Last night he blindfolded her and took her around the city in a carriage and left her at the corner of Eighth and Washington streets. Rice told her that her mother had threatened to shoot him, and now she would have something to shoot him for.

Mrs. Fisher made a statement that she had known Rice since she was a girl; she had repeatedly taken him to her house when he was sick and cared for him; that he had seduced her daughter when she was fourteen years old, and had subsequently violated her; she had threatened to shoot him, and would do so if the law did not punish him.

The warrant was issued.

FROM CUBA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Venezuela Ports Blockaded.

HAVANA, May 10.—The advices from Venezuela state that by a decree of the Government the ports of Camana, Barcelona, Carupano, and Maturin are declared to be blockaded.

Another decree of Blanco's orders that all goods passing from the ports of Venezuela for New Granada

Be Charged Full Duties,

according to the Custom House laws of Venezuela. The measure has called forth a general outcry from foreign merchants, who are the principal losers. Blanco refuses to pay all international claims.

An Outbreak at Caracas

is expected, headed by Generals Lucien Mendoza and Aristiqua, both Liberals, and formerly friends of Blanco.

THE LATE STEPHEN MORRIS AND THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.—At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Commercial Exchange, held this morning, Seth J. Comly, Esq., President, announced the death of Stephen Morris, a member of the association. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, The association has heard, with the deepest sorrow, of the death of their fellow-member, Stephen Morris, therefore

Resolved, That in his loss we mourn one whose business and social relations had endeared him to every one.

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed to tender the sympathies of this body to his afflicted family, and that a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the association.

ROBERT GRAY,
E. P. KERSHAW,
JOSEPH MILLER, } Committee.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Very Small Case.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

Business was very slow in this court to-day, and after considerable delay the District Attorney succeeded in getting on only a very small case, in which Martha Connor, who sat in the dock with a little baby in her arms, was prosecuted by William Murray upon the charges of malicious mischief and assault and battery. They occupied different rooms in a tenement house, and Murray said this woman accused his wife of stealing from her, and forced an entrance into his room in order to recover it, in doing which she broke the latch of the door. He at once had her taken before an Alderman, where he made this complaint against her and then she struck. Here was a second offense which was placed to her account, and she was hauled off to prison on the 25th of April, and there she and her infant had remained until to-day, another child but five years old being left in the tenement house without her care and protection. E. M. Chipman, Esq., seeing the distressing situation in which the man Murray had placed the poor friendless woman, volunteered his services for her defense, put the prosecutor through a course of sharp questioning, made an indignant speech to the jury, and obtained a verdict of not guilty, and Mrs. Connor went home to make up her losses.

Civil Cases.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Hare.

Lloyd H. Walton vs. Edward P. Hall. An action to recover for services rendered in superintending the building of a house. Verdict for plaintiff, $553 92.

Samuel McClennan vs. Thomas T. Moore & Jos. Crouse. An action on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff, $94 84.

John B. Springer, trustee, under the last will and testament of Margaret J. Rogers vs. Eliza Arundel, executrix. An action to recover arrears of rent for premises on Broad street. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Lynd.

William Stocklin vs John Devinny. An action to recover damages for injuries to plaintiff resulting from assault and battery committed upon him by defendant. Verdict for plaintiff, $1000.

James White vs William McCallum, Henry McCallum, Orlando Crease, Andrew J. Sloan, and John W Clark. An action to recover damages for injuries received by plaintiff in falling into an open coal inlet in front of defendants' place of business in Chesnut street, above Fifth. On trial.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 Pa R con 6s..	93⅞	600 sh Read R..b60.	56⅛
$300 City 6s, New.	102¾	500 do.....b5.	56⅛
$1300 do.....	103	400 do.....	56⅛
200 sh Penna R.b30.	62	19 sh Leh N St....	35
7 do... allot.	61¾	100 do.....s60.	55
357 do.....	62	100 sh Hestonv'e.b6.	22
50 do.....	62	28 sh C & A R..b5.	119¾
50 sh O C & A R....	52	15 sh Lit Sch RR..	45⅞

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Connecticut Election

The State Senate Decides It.

Republican Ticket Elected.

Marshall Jewell, Governor.

THE MACE-COBURN FIGHT

Broken Up by the Military.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The Mace-Coburn Fight Broken Up.

PORT DOVER, Ontario, May 11.—Ten steamtugs have landed two miles west of this place with the prize-fighters.

TORONTO, May 11.—Fifty armed volunteers have just left Simcoe, about four miles from Port Ryers for the battle-ground to prevent the fight.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

PORT DOVER, Ontario, May 11.—The fight between Coburn and Mace was prevented by the Canadian authorities. The men were in splendid condition, and entered the ring shortly after noon.

During the first round, and before a blow had been struck, the Sheriff and County Judge, backed by a number of soldiers from Simcoe, dispersed the crowd, who fled in every direction. The fight is postponed indefinitely.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Connecticut Senate Declares the Republican Ticket Elected.

HARTFORD, May 11. — The Senate to-day passed a resolution declaring Marshall Jewell and other Republican candidates for State offices elected.

Lieutenant-Governor Tyler took the oath of office in the Senate Chamber, the House having inadvertently omitted to appoint a committee to wait upon the Governor.

He will not take the oath of office until Tuesday next, to which day both houses have adjourned. There will be an inaugural parade and the usual election day ceremonies on Tuesday, and Governor Jewell will communicate his message to the Legislature. The joint standing committees were announced to-day in both houses.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—HON. NEAL DOW, the originator of the Maine Liquor Law, will lecture under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING at 8 o clock.

Tickets free, to be had at the rooms No. 1210 CHESNUT street.

The public are invited. 1t

CLOTHING.

Chesnut Street.

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Oil Paintings,
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NOW ON EXHIBITION,

Mr. Fenimore's Paintings,

AND OTHER IMPORTANT WORKS,

From Philadelphia and New York Artists,

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

At Scott's New Gallery,

No. 1129 CHESNUT STREET,

THURSDAY EVENING, May 11.

NOW OPEN FOR EXHIBITION WITH CATALOGUES.

SALE POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE. [5 6 8t

AN INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

An Act to Establish a Department for the Execution of Laws in Relation to Insurance.

On the 3d inst. Hon. Mr. Mann, from the Committee of Ways and Means, offered to the House of Representatives at Harrisburg the following bill:—

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That there is hereby established a separate and distinct department, which shall be charged with the execution of the laws heretofore passed or that may be hereafter passed in relation to insurance.

Section 2. The chief officer of said department shall be denominated the superintendent of the Insurance Department. He shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the consent and advice of the Senate, and shall hold his office for three years. He shall receive a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid quarterly. He shall employ from time to time the necessary clerks, not exceeding five, to discharge such duties as he shall assign them, when compensation shall be paid to them monthly on his certificate. He shall appoint one of the said clerks to be his deputy, who shall possess the power and perform the duties attached by law to the office of principal during a vacancy in such office, and during the absence or inability of the principal. Within fifteen days from the time of the confirmation by the Senate of the Superintendent he shall take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and file the same in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and the said superintendent of the Insurance Department shall give to the commonwealth a bond in the penalty of $10,000, with two sureties to be approved by the Attorney-General, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and the said superintendent shall not directly or indirectly be interested in any insurance company.

Section 3. The said superintendent of the Insurance Department shall possess all the powers, perform all the duties, and be subject to all the obligations and penalties now conferred by law upon the Auditor-General of the State, or to which the Auditor-General is subject in relation to insurance companies and the formation thereof under the laws relating thereto, so that every power and duty thereby conferred on the Auditor-General shall from and after the confirmation by the Senate of such superintendent be transferred to and conferred upon the said superintendent. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of the Insurance Department to arrange the information contained in section eight in a tabular form, or in abstracts, and to prepare the same for printing in his annual report to the Legislature.

Section 4. The said superintendent, with the approval of the Governor, shall devise a seal with suitable inscription for his office, a description of which, with a certificate of approval by the Governor, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with an impression thereof, which seal shall thereupon be and become the seal of office of the Insurance Department, and the same may be renewed whenever necessary. Every certificate, assignment, or conveyance executed by the said superintendent in pursuance of any authority conferred on him by law, and sealed with his said seal of office, shall be received as evidence, and may be recorded in the proper recording offices in the same manner and with the like effect as a deed regularly acknowledged, or proved before an officer authorized by law to take the proof or acknowledgment of deeds; and all copies of papers in the office of the said superintendent, certified by him and authenticated by the said seal shall in all cases be evidence equally and in like manner as the original.

Section 5. All books, papers, and documents, securities, stocks, bonds, and mortgages, and all other papers whatever in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and Auditor-General relating to the business of insurance, shall on demand be delivered and transferred to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and be and remain in his charge and custody.

Section 6. There shall be provided suitable rooms for conducting the business of the said department, and the said superintendent shall from time to time furnish the necessary furniture, stationery, fuel, lights, and other proper conveniences for the transaction of said business, the expenses of which shall be paid by the State Treasurer on the certificate of the superintendent.

Section 7. There shall be paid by every company, association, person or persons, or agent to whom this act shall apply the following fees towards paying the expenses of executing this act:—For filing certified copy of charter, the sum of thirty dollars; for filing the general statement required, twenty dollars; for every certificate of agency and copy of statement, three dollars; for every copy of paper filed in his office the sum of ten cents per folio, and for fixing the seal of said office to such copy and certifying the same, one dollar. In case the expenses of said department shall exceed the amount of fees collected under this act and paid into the State Treasury (exclusive of the tax on marine premiums), the excess of such expense shall be annually assessed by the superintendent *pro rata* upon all the stock insurance companies of the State, and the said superintendent is hereby empowered to collect such assessments and pay the same into the State Treasury.

Section 8. The charter of all companies hereafter incorporated under the general laws of this or any other State, or by the courts thereof, for the purpose of making insurances on vessels, freight, cargoes, and all matters connected with marine risks, and all insurances on dwellings, houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, furniture, merchandise, and other property against loss by fire and the risks of inland navigation, and to make insurance upon the lives of individuals, and to receive and execute trusts and to make endowments and to grant and purchase annuities, and the charter of all companies having like objects incorporated by any foreign government, before transacting business in this Commonwealth shall first be examined by the Attorney-General, and if found by him to be in accordance with the Constitution and laws of this State, he shall certify the same to the superintendent of insurance, whereupon such companies, after having complied with all other requirements of the laws of this State, shall be authorized to transact business.

Section 9. It shall be the duty of all fire, marine, inland, and life insurance, annuity, and trust companies under the general or special laws of this Commonwealth or by the courts thereof, or by any other State of the United States, or any foreign government, to submit annually on the 1st day of January or within one month thereafter to the Attorney-General a statement, verified by the oath of some officer or agent of such companies, showing the true condition of such companies for the previous year, and exhibiting in detail the following facts and items, and in the following forms:—

First. The amount of the capital stock of the company, with the number of shares subscribed for, and the amount of the assessments or instalments on the same that have been called in and actually paid into the company in cash.

Second. The property or assets held by the company, specifying—

I. The value or nearly as may be of the real estate held by such company.

II. The amount of cash on hand, and deposited in the banks to the credit of the company, specifying in what banks the same is deposited.

III. The amount of cash in the hands of agents and in the course of transmission.

IV. The amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on real estate on which there shall be less than one year's interest due and owing.

V. The amount of loans on which interest has not been paid within one year previous to such statement.

VI. The amount due the company on which judgments have been obtained.

VII. The amount of stocks, whether of any State or of the United States, or of any incorporated city of the United States, or of any other description owned by the company, specifying the market value and number of shares of such stocks and the par value of the same.

VIII. The amount of stock held by the company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value.

IX. The amount of the assessments on the stock of the company called in and due and unpaid, and the amount of the premium note due and unpaid.

X. The amount of interest due on investments made by the company due and unpaid.

XI. The amount of premium notes due the company.

Third. The liabilities of such company, stating:—

I. The amount of losses due and unpaid.

II. The amount of the claims for losses which are in suit or are contested by the company.

III. The amount of the losses of the company during the year for which the statement is made, distinguishing between those paid and those not settled, those contested, and those reported to the company and not acted upon.

IV. The amount of dividends declared by the company, and the amount due and unpaid.

V. The amount of dividends (either cash or scrip) declared by the company and not yet due.

VI. The amount of money borrowed, and the amount and nature of the security given for the payment of the same.

VII. The amount of all the existing claims against the company, contested or otherwise.

Fourth. The income of the company for the year preceding the statement, specifying:—

I. The amount of cash premiums received.

II. The amount of the premium notes taken by the company.

III. The amount of premiums earned.

IV. The amount of interest money received from the investments of the company.

V. The amount of income received from any other sources.

Fifth. The expenditures of the company for the preceding year, setting forth:—

I. The amount of losses paid during the year, stating how much of the same accrued prior to the year, and the amount at which said losess were estimated in the preceding annual statement.

II. The amount paid and owing for re-insurance premiums.

III. The amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid.

IV. The amount of dividends declared and the amount paid during the year.

V. The amount of the expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the company.

VI. The amount of taxes paid by the company.

VII. The amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the company.

Section 10. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to require from each of such companies the annual statement provided for by the preceding section of this act, and to promptly examine the same, and ascertain and satisfy himself of the correctness thereof; and in order that he may be fully enabled to do so, he and the Superintendent of Insurance are hereby empowered to examine personally, or by others deputized for the purpose, under oath or affirmation, all officers, attorneys, agents, and clerks of such companies touching the matters contained in said annual statements, and to compel by process of subpœna and attachment, issued by them under their seal of office, the personal attendance of said officers, attorneys, agents, and clerks, together with the production of all the books, papers, vouchers, and accounts of their respective companies, and if satisfied of the entire correctness of such statements the Attorney-General shall certify the same to the Superintendent of the Department of Insurance, who shall receive and file the same among the records of his department.

Section 11. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to cause to be prepared and furnished to each of the companies and to the attorneys of companies incorporated by other States or foreign governments, printed forms of statements required by this act. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to publish for one week in two daily newspapers in the county in which the general office of any insurance company chartered under the laws of this Commonwealth is located, the annual statement of such insurance company, as approved by the Attorney-General, and the Superintendent of the Insurance Department shall also publish the annual statements of the insurance companies chartered by the laws of any other State or any foreign government, and doing business in this State, for the space of one week, in two daily papers in the cities of Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg, and if any insurance company has its office located in a county where no daily paper is published, then the annual statements of such company shall be published for one month in two weekly newspapers in the county in which such office is located; and if there shall be no weekly newspapers published in such county, then the same shall be published in the two weekly newspapers in the county or counties next adjoining, and the expenses thus incurred in advertising the annual statements aforesaid shall be paid by the insurance company when the annual statement is thus published.

Section 12. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

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Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

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Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

5 3 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

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INVESTMENT BONDS

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

ALLENTOWN CITY (PA.) SEVEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

NEW U. S. LOAN.

GOLD AND 5-20s

Converted into New Loans of the United States on best terms.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

Financial Agents United States,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

4 25 stuth 1m

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SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc 1 26

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GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street.

3 26 PHILADELPHIA.

A SAFE HOME INVESTMENT,

Paying 7 Per Cent. Free from all Taxes.

The General Mortgage 20-Year Bonds of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company,

Bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable April 1 and October 1, free of all taxes.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds at 95 and interest.

Full information furnished on application to

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,

5 4 12t No. 35 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

GREAT NATIONAL LOANS.

NEW FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasury Department is now able to promise that the registered Certificates of Stock, and a good part of the Coupon Bonds of the New Loan of the United States, bearing Five Per Cent. Interest, payable quarterly in Gold, will be ready for delivery early in the present month. The Subscriptions to the Loan now amount to $62,000,000, and it is expected that the Subscriptions and Sales will progress more rapidly when the Certificates and Bonds are ready for market abroad as well as at home. The whole sum of Five Per Cents offered to the public generally, and to the holders of United States 5-20 Bonds, without qualification, is $200,000,000. When this amount, to which preference is thus given, is taken up, the remainder of the Five Per Cents, $300,000,000, embraced in the New Loan of July 14, 1870, for refunding the Public Debt, will be offered in connection with $300,000,000 Four and One-half Per Cents, and any part of $700,000,000 of Four Per Cents, the one running fifteen years, and the other thirty years.

The following is a copy of the New Five Per Cent. Bond, under and pursuant to the New Loan Act of Congress:—

FORM OF 5 PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881 | 5 PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF ..... DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved January 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the first day of May, A. D. 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August, and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

WASHINGTON, ..., 18....

Entered ..... Recorded .....

.....,

Register of the Treasury.

REGISTERED BONDS

will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

THE INTEREST ON THE REGISTERED STOCK

of this Loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, will be paid as conveniently to the holder as on the Coupon Stock, and personal attendance, or attendance by proxy at the Treasury, to draw and receipt for the Interest, will be dispensed with, *whenever the check of the United States Treasurer, mailed punctually to the address and order of each holder, on or before every quarter-day, is preferred to such attendance.* This check, payable in Gold Coin at the Treasury in New York (or such other office as the Stock is registered at), will be negotiable or collectable on the indorsement of the owner or owners of the Stock. In pursuance of this arrangement, the subscribers to, or purchasers of, the Stock in its registered form (which is a complete protection against theft or other losses incident to Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer) are advised to give their Post Office address in full, and to notify of any change in the address between quarter-days.

The whole proceeds of the new loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six per cent. bonds, and, in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are now being reduced by purchase at the rate of $10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the new loan, in connection with the existing sinking fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both principal and interest of the public debt of the United States. The loan creates no additional supply of Government stocks, while the application of the surplus revenues derived in gold from customs is constantly lessening, as it has been doing for two years past, the funded stocks bearing six per cent. gold interest.

The 1st of May schedule of the public debt, which has just been published by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows a reduction in these Stocks since the April schedule of $12,215,700, and a further lessening of the yearly interest charge thereon of $732,942. This leaves the total yearly interest charge in Gold $111,982,034. In the same month the Treasury paid and cancelled $2,470,000 of the Three per Cent. Currency debt, reducing the whole of this debt bearing interest to $51,023,000, and the yearly interest charge thereon to $1,537,470.

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the Public Debt by refunding is as follows:—

By exchange of $500,000,000 United States six per cents. for new five per cents of 1881	$5,000,000
By exchange of $300,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1866	4,500,000
By exchange of $100,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding	$23,500,000

The large and rapid accumulation in the last few years of private capital now retired from active business, and of the cash Savings and Life Insurance premiums deposited with or intrusted to the provident institutions of the country—all seeking the most undoubted security, pledged to be kept free of all taxes, under national or local authority, and content, provided this object be assured, with moderate rates of interest—will no doubt ultimately absorb so much of these New Stocks as may not be taken in voluntary conversion of United States 5-20s, or marketed abroad.

C. C. NORVELL,
In charge of United States Loan Advertising.

TREASURY OFFICE,
NEW YORK, May 2, 1871.

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

1869.	Debt of the U. S. less Cash in the Treasury.	Decrease of Debt during the preceding Month.
March 1	$2,525,463,260	.....
April 1	2,525,196,461	$266,798
May 1	2,518,797,391	6,399,070
June 1	2,505,419,613	12,334,777
July 1	2,489,002,480	16,410,133
August 1	2,481,566,736	7,435,744
September 1	2,475,962,501	5,604,234
October 1	2,468,495,072	7,467,429
November 1	2,461,131,189	7,363,882
December 1	2,453,559,735	7,571,454
1870.		
January 1	2,448,746,953	4,812,781
February 1	2,444,813,288	3,933,664
March 1	2,438,328,477	6,484,811
April 1	2,432,562,127	5,766,349
May 1	2,420,864,334	11,697,793
June 1	2,406,562,371	14,301,964
July 1	2,386,258,599	20,303,772
August 1	2,369,324,476	17,034,123
September 1	2,355,921,150	13,403,325
October 1	2,346,913,052	9,007,498
November 1	2,341,784,356	5,129,296
December 1	2,334,308,494	7,475,800
1871.		
January 1	2,332,067,793	2,240,700
February 1	2,328,026,807	4,040,986
March 1	2,320,708,846	7,317,960
April 1	2,309,697,596	11,011,250
May 1	2,303,573,543	6,124,053

1869.	Total Decrease From March 1, 1869, to date.	Monthly interest charge.	Decrease in monthly interest charge.
March 1	.....	$10,552,462	.....
April 1	.....	10,526,238	$6,224
May 1	$6,665,868	10,522,835	9,626
June 1	20,080,646	10,507,090	25,372
July 1	36,460,779	10,476,840	55,622
August 1	43,896,523	10,383,568	148,893
September 1	49,500,758	10,383,518	198,943
October 1	56,968,187	10,252,933	279,528
November 1	64,332,070	10,194,903	337,558
December 1	71,903,524	10,130,625	401,836
1870.			
January 1	76,716,306	10,061,506	470,956
February 1	80,649,971	10,022,498	509,964
March 1	87,134,782	10,007,312	525,149
April 1	92,901,132	9,982,350	550,112
May 1	104,598,925	9,956,759	575,703
June 1	118,900,888	9,926,762	605,699
July 1	139 104,660	9,886 812	645,649
August 1	156,138,784	9,854,633	677,829
September 1	169,542,109	9,814,590	717,872
October 1	178,549,607	9,768,940	763 522
November 1	183,678,904	9,718,436	814,026
December 1	191,154,765	9,686,164	846,298
1871.			
January 1	193,395,466	9,644,043	888,418
February 1	197,436,453	9,610,386	922,076
March 1	204,754,413	9,571,007	961,455
April 1	215,765,663	9,527,212	1,005,249
May 1	221,889,716	9,459,959	1,072,503

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department at the close of business April 30, 1871.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,
4 5 11 12 18 4t Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

$1000s, $500s, and $100s,

And can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.

This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.

Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

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COUPON OR REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

With both principal and interest made absolutely secure by State and municipal legislation, for sale at

85.

AND ACCRURED INTEREST, BY

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530 WALNUT St.,

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FORMERLY *Smith, Randolph & Co.* PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe

FINANCIAL.

BONDS

OF THE

Camden and Amboy Railroad, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company,

Constituting the

United Companies of New Jersey.

We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation, payable April 1 and October 1.

For full particulars, apply to (4 20 thstu1m

DREXEL & CO.
C. & H. BORIE.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.

WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,
	Henry Lewis.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO USERS OF SEWING MACHINES.—NOTICE.—The United States Court having decided that the shuttle-carrier used by the American Buttonhole Company infringes my patent, all persons who have used the sewing machine manufactured by the American Buttonhole Machine Company are hereby notified that they are liable to me for using the same, and they are requested to come forward and settle, at the rate of ten dollars per machine, for such infringement, or they will be prosecuted according to law.

CHARLES PARHAM,
5 5 6t No. 703 SANSOM Street.

IN ANSWER TO THE ABOVE ADVERTISEMENT of CHARLES PARHAM, we have to say, by advice of counsel:—

1. That Parham has never yet reached a final decree or obtained an injunction to restrain us from manufacturing and selling our machines.

2. That he must obtain such a decree in the Supreme Court at Washington, into which court his case has never yet been brought, before he can be justified in thus advertising.

3. That we will undertake the defense of, and will fully protect, all who have bought or shall buy our machines.

4. That we are abundantly able to do so; and

5. That we shall hold Charles Parham responsible for any unjustifiable interference with our rights, or those of our agents or our customers.

W. B. MENDENHALL, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

Office of American Buttonhole, Overseaming, and Sewing Machine Company, No. 1318 CHESNUT Street. 5 6

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARTHA HOOTEN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of ISAAC C. JONES, Jr., and EZRA EVANS, executors of the last will and testament of MARTHA HOOTEN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, May 15, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 22 South THIRD Street, in the City of Philadelphia. E. H. THARP,

5 4 thstu5t Auditor.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH S. NATT, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of JOSEPH S. NATT, dec'd, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to make them known without delay to

JOHN G. FORD, Administrator,
4 27 th 6t No. 304 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The undersigned most respectfully announces to his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that in anticipation of extensive alterations and improvements to his store and warerooms, he will offer the balance of his entire stock of FURNITURE

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

All of which is warranted fully as well made as if made to order.

He adopts this method of giving purchasers an opportunity of

Extremely Low Prices

In preference to having a sale at auction.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all who are in need of first-class goods.

C. VOLLMER,

Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture,

No. 1108 CHESNUT STREET,

5 5 stuth2m PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,

No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,

Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 21

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL.
3 10 1y5

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 18

CARACAS CHOCOLATE,

Imported and for sale by

DALLETT & SON,
5 4 9t No. 129 S. FRONT Street.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, April 22, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, April 29, at 1 P. M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 2, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Wednesday, May 3, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.
CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.
STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,
Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.
Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.
Apply to *WALLER & CO., Agents,*
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, May 10, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, May 5.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, May 13, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, May 13.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N C., on Wednesday, May 10, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, May 17.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.
PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.
Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.
No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.
FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.
State-room accommodations for passengers.
WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.
The first-class Steamship EMPIRE, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, May 11, at 3 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.
Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.
Rates of freight as low as by any other route.
For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.
Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.
Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS
For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.
The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
Through in twenty-four hours
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 32 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

LUMBER

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¾ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

BUILDERS, TAKE NOTICE.
The largest and best stock of
WOOD MOULDINGS
IN THE STATE,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Can be found at the
U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28 South FIFTEENTH Street.
Also, Scroll, Bracket, and Turning Work furnished to order at very short notice.
Call and see stock and prices. 4 27 1m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FOR NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 7 a. m. Mail and Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City.
At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 7 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.
At 10 a. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations.
At 7 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.
At 7 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 7 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.
The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
At 7·30 and 9·45 a. m., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m. Emigrant Line, via Jersey City
At 7·30 and 9·45 a. m., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., for Trenton.
At 9·45 a. m., 1·20, 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.
At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 9·30 a. m. and 6 p. m. for Bristol.
At 7 a. m, 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 9·30 a. m, 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.
At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.
At 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, Milford, and intermediate stations.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
At 11 a. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.
VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.
At 6·45 and 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.
At 6·45 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 6·45 and 11 a. m, 3·30, 5 and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 6·45 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WM. H. GATZMER,
May 3, 1871. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1870.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only.
Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	7·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" "	" Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" "	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" "	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
" "	" Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" "	" Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" "	" Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" "	" Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, April 24, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—
For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 4·20 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
April 9, 1871.
Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a m
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.
For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.
For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.
For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.
PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,
Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, 8·45 and 11 a. m., 2·15, 4, and 6·30 p. m
Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 9·30 a. m., 12 noon, 3·05 and 5·15 p. m.
SUNDAYS.
Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·50, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.
Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.
New York Express for Pittsburg and West.
Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.
Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.
Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 noon.
For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.
Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.
STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.
Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.
Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.
GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER MAY 8.
TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.
SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, 7, and 11·25 p. m.
FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.
SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.
The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
Passengers taking the 7·25 a. m. and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.
TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.
SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, 10 p. m.
FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.
Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.
TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a. m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.
FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8·50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.
Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.
TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.
FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·30, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 5·35, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a. m., 1·30, 1·45, 2·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.
PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m. and 3·30 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·50 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.
The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.
The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.
The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.
Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.
Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.
Perkiomen Railroad leaves Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, arrives at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.
Passengers taking the 7·30 and 7·35 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.
The 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.
G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.
Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington
1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.
1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.
2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.
4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown
5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.
Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.
Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
On and after MONDAY, April 24.
Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—
FROM PHILADELPHIA
For West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·20 P. M. Stops at all stations.
For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).
For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 8·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.
FOR PHILADELPHIA
From West Chester at 6·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.
From West Chester at 7·35 A. M. Stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).
From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.
A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.
ON SUNDAY
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.
H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.
Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),
8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.
11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.
5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

PROPOSALS.

IRON FOR LANDING PIER, NEAR LEWES, DELAWARE.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., No. 1330 CHESNUT STREET, May 6, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 12th day of June, 1871, for the supply of Wrought and Cast Iron required for this work.
The iron must be delivered on the railroad pier at Lewes, or at the works where made.
The bids will state carefully the proposed places of delivery, with the corresponding prices.
There will be required for the pier about one million eight hundred thousand pounds of rolled and hammered iron, and about three hundred and forty thousand pounds of cast iron.
The present letting will be for about 600,000 pounds of wrought iron and about 140,000 pounds of cast iron.
Specifications and drawings can be seen at this Office, where information will be supplied on application. Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Iron."
J. D. KURTZ,
5 8 6t Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers.

FAIRMOUNT PARK.
OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER, PHILADELPHIA, May 6 1871.
Proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, No. 251 S. FOURTH Street, until noon of Friday, May 12, for the purchase of a number of old buildings which are to be removed from the Park. Description and locality of the buildings can be seen at the Engineer's office, near Fairmount.
6 6mw3t JOHN C. CRESSON, Chief Engineer.

SAXON GREEN
is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN
PAINTS.
J. H. WEEKS & CO., Manufacturers
3 9 tf No. 124 N. FOURTH St., Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS, No. 1129 CHESNUT Street (Girard Row).
SPECIAL SALE OF NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
On Friday Morning,
12th inst., at 10 o'clock, at 1129 Chestnut street, will be sold by catalogue a stock of new Household Furniture, comprising Parlor Suits, in plush, terry and hair cloth; Spanish Lounges and Chairs; Library, Dining-room and Chamber Furniture, &c., &c.
SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c.
ALSO, an invoice of the above goods, all warranted.
SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS,
On Friday evening, 12th inst., at a ¼ before 8 o'clock, a collection of Pictures by celebrated artists. 5 10 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
ELEGANT NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; large Gilt and Walnut Framed Mantel Glasses; four Rosewood Piano-fortes, by Meyer and others; Cedar Moth-proof Chests; invoice of Solid Silver Spoons, Ladles, Forks, etc.; invoice of Silver-plated Ware; Spring, Hair, Husk, and Straw Mattresses; Office and Library Tables and Chairs; Engravings; China, Glassware, etc.
On Friday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a very large assortment of elegant new and second-hand furniture, comprising twelve parlor suits of the latest styles, upholstered in the best manner, and covered with plush, terry, reps, and hair cloth; fifteen walnut and cottage chamber suits, a portion of which are from one of our best cabinet makers, and are of the newest styles; eight mantel and pier glasses; solid silver, etc.
Also,
at 12½ o'clock, will be sold an invoice of solid silver spoons, forks, ladles, etc.
Also,
2 mantel mirrors, plates 82x56.
1 mantel mirror, plate 74x54.
1 mantel mirror, plate 72x50.
1 mantel mirror, plate 56x48.
1 mantel mirror, plate 60x36.
1 mantel mirror, plate 50x36.
1 pier mirror, plate 102x26.
Also, fine lace curtains for 8 windows; 4 rosewood pianos; cedar moth-proof chests.
Also, at 1 o'clock, will be sold 4 rosewood pianos by Meyer and others, and 6 moth-proof chests.
WM. McARTHUR'S PATENT NURSERY SOFA.
At 1½ o'clock will be sold one patent nursery sofa, which can be converted as follows:—Sofa and cradle, as rocking-chair, single bedstead and crib, and double bedstead. 5 10 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
STOCK OF FASHIONABLE AND SEASONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
comprising the entire stock of Samuel Hunt, declining business,
On Friday Morning,
May 12, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
ALSO,
hosiery, gloves, shirts and drawers, umbrellas, ties, trimmings, etc. 5 9 3t

SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, 500 ROLLS WHITE AND RED CHECK CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.,
On Friday Morning,
May 12 at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 6 5t

Bankrupt Sale on Four Months' Credit.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF WATTSON & DE YOUNG,
to be sold
On Friday Morning,
May 12, on four months' credit, at their store, No. 533 Market street, by order of assignee in bankruptcy. 5 6 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
May 16, at 10 o'clk, on four months' credit. 5 10 5t

NOTICE.
On account of the German Peace Celebration, our regular sale of French goods is postponed from Monday to Wednesday, May 17.
LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Wednesday Morning,
May 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 5 9 6t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 221 MARKET and 210 CHURCH Street.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER, BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO.,
Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street,
New York.
REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FURS,
STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS,
Every THURSDAY during the season.
Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 2 8

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."
"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."
KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.
THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4853 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.

1871.	Prices for Families, Offices, etc.			1871.
8 pounds daily,	50 cents per week.			
12 " "	65 " " "			
16 " "	80 " " "			
20 " "	95 " " "			

Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 36t

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
No. 41 S. FOURTH STREET.

Steam and Hot-water Heating, with Gold's Patent Cast Iron Apparatus.
Architects, Builders and others desiring buildings heated with steam or hot water should not fail to examine this apparatus, which is superior to all the imitations offered for sale. Our cast-iron Radiators are adapted to high as well as low-pressure steam.
Steam-fitting in all its branches done at the shortest notice.
Particular attention paid to ventilation.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.
WOOD'S AMERICAN KITCHENER,
on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful water-backs, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.
Also,
WOOD'S PARIS RANGE,
of a new and beautiful design, a superior Cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale.
Sole Agents for the sale of
GRIFFITH'S PATENT
ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,
for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.
BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.
The latest improvements, and the best in the market.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
5 6 stuth 26tp No. 41 S. FOURTH St.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EPISCOPALIAN.

Eighty-sixth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania—Third Day's Proceedings.

At 5 o clock yesterday afternoon the convention reassembled in St. Andrew's Church. The following Standing Committee was elected:—

Clerical delegates—Revs. Dr. Morton, Dr. Howe, Dr. Hare, Dr. Goodwin, and Dr. Watson. Lay delegates—Richard S. Smith, W. F. Griffiths, Thos. Robbins, John Bohlen, and John Clayton.

So much of the address of the Right Reverend the Bishop of the Diocese as concerned the constitution of the new diocese was referred to a committee consisting of the Rev. E. A. Foggo, Rev. J. A. Harris, and Messrs. Charles R. King, William Welsh, and Charles G. Cooper.

The Rev. G. Emlen Hare, D. D., professor in the Divinity School, Philadelphia, presented and read the report of the Committee on the Alterations of Canons. This was a lengthy document, of which the main purpose was the codification of the law of the Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

Rev. Mr. Saul moved that the report be printed, and that the further consideration be postponed for the present, which was agreed to.

Judge Franklin presented the report of the Committee on the Endowment Fund of the new diocese, to be read by the secretary.

The report stated that the sum of $38,000 had been pledged for the purpose named. It also contained resolutions looking to a division of the funds of the diocese, one-half of all diocesan funds not restricted from alienation being asked for.

Rev. W. W. Bronson offered a resolution that a copy of the minutes of the resolutions passed at the morning session in reference to the death of Judge Conyngham should be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the rector, wardens, and vestry of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkesbarre. Carried.

On motion, the convention adjourned till nine o'clock this morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION THIS MORNING.

The convention met pursuant to order at 9 A. M. Morning prayer was read by the Rev. W. P. Orrick, rector of St. John's Church, York, and the Rev. John Bolton, rector of Holy Trinity, West Chester.

The convention was called to order by the Rev. Dr. Howe. The secretary called the names of the clergymen and lay delegates who had not yet responded. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Invitations from the Boards of Managers of the House of Refuge and of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum to the convention to visit those institutions were received and accepted with thanks.

Three churches not having reported for three years, were on motion declared not entitled to representation in the convention.

Rev. Mr. Bronson offered a resolution in regard to printed notices in the vestibule enjoining silence during Divine service.

The President stated that the order of the day was the election of deputies to the General Convention, and named as tellers of the clerical vote the Rev. Alfred Abel, the Rev. John Bolton, and the Rev. Charles Fisher; as tellers of the lay vote, Messrs. Montgomery, William Buehler, and W. W. Frazer.

The House proceeded to ballot.

Rev. Dr. Hare moved that the Committee on City Missions have leave to meet during the sessions of the House in the vestry-room of the church for the transaction of business. Carried.

The gentlemen nominated on the two tickets are as follows:—

Deputies to General Convention.—Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Rev. D. R. Goodwin, D. D., Rev. G. Emlen Hare, D. D., Rev. A. A. Marple, Messrs. William Welsh, George L. Harrison, Lemuel Coffin, and T. E. Franklin.

Deputies to General Convention.—Rev. William Rudder, D. D., Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., Rev. William Paret, D. D., Rev. Albra Wadleigh, Messrs. M. Russell Thayer, G. W. Hunter, E. S. Buckley, and P. Baldy, Jr.

The Committee on Charters asked and obtained leave to meet during the sessions of convention.

Mr. G. W. Hunter offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Rev. Dr. Hare, the Rev. Dr. Paret, Mr. Thomas Robins, Mr. William Welsh, Mr. T. E. Franklin, and Mr. H. S. Goodwin, together with the secretary and treasurer of the convention, be a committee to consider the claims of the proposed new diocese to a portion of the Episcopal fund, with power to make an equitable division of such part of the said fund the income of which is not restricted to the diocese having Philadelphia within its limits. The said committee to report its action to the next convention.

Rev. Mr. Shiras seconded the resolution. He regretted that any amusement should have been expressed at the proposition to divide the diocesan funds, and attributed it to the wording of the resolution. He was sure that there was the kindest feeling towards those who were going out. He hoped the funds would be shared.

Rev. Dr. Paret hoped that nothing would occur at this last session to mar its harmony. He referred to the deliberations that had preceded the offering of the proposition. He thought justice and brotherly kindness were by no means opposed, and trusted that the Diocese of Pennsylvania would not be the first to allow a new diocese to be formed without help from the parent diocese. He cited the example of New York as a precedent for the course to be pursued in division.

Rev. Dr. Goodwin was quite ready to meet the appeal on the ground of generosity, and thought it had better be put there; but justice must be remembered, and it would not do to be generous with what was not theirs. He understood that the Bishop had given his consent to the formation of the new diocese on condition that a fifty thousand dollars endowment fund should be raised.

Rev. Leighton Coleman corrected the statement: the Bishop had imposed no conditions.

Dr. Goodwin accepted the correction and continued:—There was no occasion to look at the question in the light of law, but, as he had said, in that of fraternal kindness.

The Rev. Edmund Leaf, of St. Michael's Church, Birdsboro, having spoken on the same subject, the resolution came up for consideration.

At this point the lay vote for deputies to the General Convention was announced by the tellers. Number of votes cast, 113; necessary to a choice, 57. The following gentlemen received votes in excess of the specified number:—Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., 80; Rev. Dr. Goodwin, 74; Rev. Dr. Hare, 85; Rev. A. A. Marple, 74; Mr. William Welsh, 72; Mr. George L. Harrison, 78; Mr. Lemuel Coffin, 72; Mr. T. E. Franklin, 65.

William Welsh, Esq., offered an amendment to Mr. Hunter's resolution, which was intended as a substitute for the resolution offered last evening by Mr. J. R. Sipher, of West Philadelphia.

Further discussion was participated in by the Rev. Mr. Saul and Judge Thayer.

While Judge Thayer was speaking the Right Reverend the Bishop of the diocese entered and took his seat.

The clerical vote was announced, as follows:—

Rev. Dr. Howe, 96; Rev. Dr. Goodwin, 86; Rev. Dr. Hare, 92; Rev. A. A. Marple, 77; Mr. William Welsh, 71; Mr. Geo. L. Harrison, 90; Mr. Lemuel Coffin, 78; Mr. T. E. Franklin, 78. These gentlemen, having received the necessary majorities on both the lay and clerical votes, were declared elected.

The reading of the Episcopal Charge having been made the order of the day for twelve o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Howe announced that as the Bishop was present, and was still suffering from indisposition, the reading would be proceeded with, although it still wanted some minutes to the hour.

Order having been obtained, Bishop Stevens, with manifest effort, addressed the convention, stating his regret that ill health had prevented his attendance hitherto, and begging the convention to bear with him, and to maintain quiet while he endeavored to read his charge.

The appearance and words of the Right Reverend the Bishop produced an obvious sensation, demonstrated by the respectful silence in which he was received and the air of grave attention that pervaded the house as he began to read in a voice which, at fain', first gradually gathered strength as he went on.

This charge, which, in view of the circumstances under which it was written, and the momentous questions of which it necessarily treats, is one of the most important, as one of the ablest, church papers ever presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, is substantially as follows:

In selecting a topic for my charge in 1864 I endeavored to lay before you the subject of the undeveloped powers of the Church. To-day a subject of equal interest will be considered. This is the rights of the clergy and the laity in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Only those who sit in the Bishop's seat know how important it is to have all these points of law concerning the rights of these two parties well defined. A thorough knowledge will prevent many of the troubles which result from an infringement of rights on either one side or the other.

To the duly constituted ministry is intrusted three personal rights—The right to preach the Word, the right to administer the sacraments, and the right to lead the worship of the people.

The power to preach was given by our Lord Himself to the Apostles. This is the great end of the Christian ministry. If we say that the conditions of preaching are altered in our day we fall into a serious error. It is said that the preaching of a former day was to awaken men, but now it is directed mainly towards those who are in the Church. A change of style is therefore thought to be reached. If we agree to this we place infant baptism above preaching.

If a minister hears error preached from his pulpit and fails to notice it, the results of the error are chargeable upon him.

The priestly work, or the right to administer the sacraments, is the second point. The sacraments are fountains of mercy placed under the charge of God's ministers, and it is their special office to dispense them rightly. In infant baptism the judgment of the minister is required in the matter of god-parents, and he is required to see that infant baptism is not deferred for too great a length of time after birth. This oversight is especially necessary at the present day, when so many frivolous excuses are given for a postponement of the duty.

In the matter of the administration of the Lord's Supper, the minister is required to duly advertise the time of celebration, and see that no unworthy persons partake of the sacrament. The minister has the right to repel from the communion those who are notorious evil-livers, those who have done any open wrong to a neighbor, or those who live in hate of their brother.

The exercise of this office of the keys should only be exercised after due deliberation and advertisement. Many serious difficulties have arisen from an injudicious use of the power given to the minister.

The minister has the right to omit the sign of the cross in baptism, but has no right to any other word or words from the service, and any such omissions are an excess of priestly authority.

The next point is the liturgical right, or the right to lead the worship of the congregation. In the matter of the superintendence of church music, the minister has a special right. It is his right and duty to suppress all unseemly tunes, voluntaries, and interludes, and with his decisions no music committee can interfere. We are gradually working up to a better standard of devotional music, but we cannot reach it until many of the tune-books now in use in our choirs are ruled out.

The duty of the minister to catechize the children is important. The spirit of the rubrics concerning the private instruction of the children by the minister is fully carried out if it is seen that proper instruction is given at home, and when the children are gathered into the church and publicly instructed by the pastor. The Church holds the clergy responsible for the instruction of the children, and if he sees that the end is carried out it is all that is required. The infringement of the laity should, however, be guarded against when it publicly comes between the pastor and the children in the Sunday-school. That institution is very well, and is excellent when properly superintended by the minister.

The matter of the power of refusing the burial office by the clergy has lately been brought into prominent notice. In the case of suicides and those who have publicly placed themselves outside of the pale of the Church the clergy have the right to refuse the use of a service intended for the children of the Church. But it should be seen that all cases refused are so notoriously out of the pale as that there will be no doubt in the mind of any one.

The use of the church building is a right of the clergy for anything pertaining to church matters, and in this no interference should ever be made by the laity.

The salary of the rector is also a right of the clergy. A vestry have no right to cut down the salary of a minister, when they wish to force him to resign. This is a mean and petty trick, and the business men sitting as vestrymen would not dare to act in this manner to one of their own number.

On the other side of the subject the rights of the laity is next to be considered.

In the early times the laity had many rights which they have not now, they having been gradually withdrawn either by custom or by special synodical action.

The laity in the Church in our country stand on higher ground than they do in any other country. This custom Dr. Pusey speaks of as an unhappy precedent.

These statements have been completely refuted by the learned Bishop of Maryland, who has shown that we have not adopted any unknown precedent, and that we have proceeded according to laws held to since the Church was first formed in Jerusalem. The rights of the laity in the American Church are based on God's Word, the Book of Common Prayer, and ecclesiastic right.

Various parts of the service are the peculiar right of the people. The clergyman can so arrange the service as to exclude the laity. When such portions are given to a choir in such a manner as to exclude the congregation, it is an infringement of right. While I desire to see a more cultivated musical taste in a congregation, I do not wish it to be had at the expense of devotion.

Respecting the choral service, I wish it distinctly understood that I heartily approve of it under certain circumstances. The music should, however, be made subservient to devotion. But where there are but one or two churches in a town, those who wish to unite in a spoken service should not be prevented by the giving to a choir the portion intended especially for the whole congregation.

Every person who by by baptism becomes a member of our Church is entitled to everything which the word Protestant expresses. It is in this particular that the laity have their most especial rights. Their right is especially to combat and refute anything which may tend to carry back our Church to the errors of Rome. The rights of the laity cannot be interfered with by the clergy.

It has been declared over and over again, however, that the vestry or private individuals have no right to interfere with the rector concerning the manner in which he conducts public worship. The whole Church gives the rector his rights, and no layman or body of laymen can deprive him of them.

But when the rector by preaching or the use of symbols inculcates injurious or heretical doctrine, the vestry have a remedy which is the presentment of the offender to the Bishop or the authority of the Church. This is their canonical right, but they are not the ultimate judges of the truth or error of the doctrine taught. They can put the rdctor on his trial only.

I have no sympathy with those who put the word of a bishop or priest before them as a rule of conduct. This is not in accordance with the catholic spirit which should guide all nations. The layman should not humbly believe everything which is put before them by a preacher. But they should exercise good judgment. They should not believe every spirit, but should try the spirits whether they be of God or men. Here then is the rule of action as to how far the laity are to follow the preaching of the clergy. The teachings of the clergy are, however, to be received with respect, and well considered, because they come from men who have been set apart by the judgment of the best in the Church.

In connection with this subject of lay rights, comes up the question can a minister be dismissed by a vestry? Whether the rector or people can take the initiative for the dissolution of ties in cases of difficulty. The matter is to be referred to the bishop as sole arbiter. A rector, with the consent of the bishop, in cases of difficulty, can dissolve his relations with a church. A church with the consent of its rector can dissolve the relations.

A vestry cannot dismiss a rector without his consent without putting themselves in opposition to the ecclesiastical authority, but they can do so with the consent of that authority, which is the bishop. This is on the same ground as where it is held that a minister cannot of of his own accord dissolve his pastoral relations without the consent of the ecclesiastical authority of the bishop. If he does so, he lays himself open to the censure of the Church.

If the power of the laity is so great, it is important that the power should be exercised with discretion. It is very important that all who compose the laity should be communicants in good standing in the Church. The lay delegates to the conventions should especially be the best men. The laymen should so inform themselves on the subjects of Church history and law that they may be able to legislate wisely on the various issues which will sooner or later agitate the Church.

The Churches of other countries are silently watching our experiments. Following our lead, we will soon see the Churches of England and Scotland totally reorganized. They will in a few years be separated from all dependence upon the support of the State. The laity will obtain the rights which have gradually been taken from them. The Church will again choose its own bishops, and the Church will become self-governing as ours.

After the reading of the charge was concluded the consideration of the subject of the division of the diocese and the division of the episcopal fund was resumed.

An address was made by Rev. Robert Matlack, urging a liberal view in regard to the division of the funds.

The Rev. J. Andrews Harris called for the reading of the resolutions offered by Messrs. Franklin, Welsh, and others.

The resolutions were accordingly read by the Secretary.

Rev. Dr. Hare thought that no part of the Episcopal fund could be alienated as its appropriation to the support of the Bishop, having his residence in Philadelphia dated as far back as 1812. In proof of this Dr. Hare read an extract from the minutes of the Journal of the Convention for the year 1814, embodying resolutions expressly adapted to provide against such an emergency as had now arisen. This declaration of the convention had been, as he showed, reaffirmed in 1822.

Whatever had been given, had been given then in answer to the pledge thus taken by our forefathers. If such were not the case, he should vote to give a large part of the funds to the new diocese.

Mr. J. R. Sypher followed in a few remarks on the same subject.

Professor Coppee said that it appeared that the convention was now thoroughly familiar with all matters relating to the proposed division of the fund, and that a committee could be appointed to report at the session.

The question then came up on Mr. Welsh's motion that one-half of the not inalienable Episcopal fund be and it is hereby appropriated to the new diocese.

Before the vote could be taken the convention adjourned till 5 o'clock this afternoon.

SNAKE STORY.

The Doings of a Facetious Ruffian—A Bit of Fun with a Colored Man—Alleged Outrageous Conduct of a Policeman.

This morning a gentleman residing in the upper section of the city appeared before Mayor Fox, and made complaint of the action of one of the police officers of the Seventh district, who is reported to be of rather a desperate character. The story of the complainant is to the effect that he has in his employ a cart driver, a negro man. A few days ago, as the driver was going down Green street, below Second, with his cart, he was accosted by a fellow who had in his hand a large tame snake. The man jumped on to the cart, and, for a bit of fun, wound the reptile around the colored man's neck. The negro did not like this proceeding, and prosesting mildly, removed the snake, when the facetious fellow put it on again. This operation was repeated two or three times much to the delight of a crowd of bummers who were standing around. Finally, the negro and the man came to a struggle in the cart, which ended in their both falling into the street. The negro was getting the worst of the contest, when John Male, who resides on Front street, below Green, and who is reported to be a cowardly ruffian, came up, and seeing how things were, instead of helping the colored man fell upon him and beat him in the most shameful manner.

A policeman came up about this time, and, strange to say, arrested the darkey, but on the remonstrance of a number of gentlemen he allowed the negro to go free. The latter then went to Green street wharf for a load of sand, and while there the policeman reappeared and rearrested him. He was taken before an alderman, held in $500 bail, and fined $2·50. But the most curious part of the story is that one of the gang who were active in persecuting the negro went his bail, with a view to hush the matter up. The negro is very badly hurt. The matter ought to be investigated.

DECORATION DAY.

Proclamation by the Grand Army of the Republic.

The following announcement has been issued, and is self-explanatory:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, 737 SANSOM STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1871.—Circular.—Comrades:—The 30th of May has been set apart by the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic as the day in each year when the army of the living is to meet, in their silent camping grounds, the army of the dead. I know that in every spot in this department where a Union soldier sleeps, a loyal heart will be found to do him honor, and with willing hands strew on the patriot's grave the first spring flowers of the land he died to save and regenerate.

The Grand Army of the Republic has taken on itself the duty of conducting, wherever there is a Post, the memorial services on Decoration Day. It is requested that every comrade attend on the 30th inst., and give one day to the comrades gone before. The militia and other organizations should be invited to participate, as well as the citizens, to whom as soldiers we owe so much. Ask that the schools in your vicinity be closed for the day, that the children may join with you and learn lessons of patriotism near the soldiers' graves.

It is necessary to fully record the names of all soldiers, sailors, and marines buried in the cemeteries you decorate, with full particulars of service and death, and transmit the same to the Assistant Adjutant-General at Pottsville. You will find accompanying, a form for decoration services which, whenever practicable, you will strictly follow.

Yours, in F. C. and L.,
A. R. CALHOUN, Com. Depart.
Official: ROBT. B. BEATH, A. A. G.

A PRISONER ESCAPES FROM THE SECOND DISTRICT STATION HOUSE.—A prisoner named McCormick, who had been committed to the Second District Station House, by Alderman Moore, for the larceny of a pair of shoes from McCormick's shoe store, No. 635 North Fifth street, made his escape a short time after his incarceration yesterday afternoon. The fellow, when he was placed in the cell, no doubt noticed that the door of the adjoining one was standing open, that being the practice, in order to secure good ventilation. The prisoner worked away at the ceiling under the water-closet. He succeeded in removing a large square of it, and climbing up, crawled along between the ceiling and the floor above to the cell the door of which was open. He proceeded in the same manner with this, and his labors were successful, for he made good his escape. The consequence of this will be that the doors of all the cells, whether occupied or not, will be required to be bolted. The walls and ceilings of this station are of very frail material, and the attention of the Police Committee has been frequently called to the matter.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH A LOCOMOTIVE.—An intoxicated man named William Boyer yesterday jumped on a locomotive which was standing on the track in the round-house of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was desirous to see how the thing worked, so he pulled the crank, and away went the iron horse. It did not go far before it knocked into another locomotive. Not much damage was done, as the engine had not acquired sufficient speed. Boyer was pulled off the engine by a policeman, and taken before Alderman Randall. He was held by that magistrate in bail for malicious mischief.

LAW ACADEMY ELECTION.—At a meeting of the Law Academy held last evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Provost, Hon. George Sharswood. Vice-Provosts, Hon. J. I. Clark Hare, E. Spencer Miller, Richard C. McMurtrie, George Junkin, William Henry Rawle, Clement B. Penrose. President, Charles A. Lagen. Vice-President, Inman Horner. Secretary, H. A. L. Pyle. Assistant Secretary, John H. Connellan. Treasurer, Rowland Evans. Librarian, A. Sydney Biddle. Recorder, Charles Hazlehurst.

THE LATE WILLIAM HAMILTON.—At the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Franklin Institute held last evening, appropriate resolutions were adopted in reference to the death of the late William Hamilton, Esq., the Actuary of that institution. Mr. Hamilton's funeral will take place from the Spruce Street Baptist Church, on Spruce street, below Fifth, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon at 2½ P M. To proceed to the South Laurel Hill Cemetery.

HON. NEAL DOW, the originator of the Maine Liquor law, will deliver an address under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association this evening, at the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, corner Eighteenth and Arch streets. There will be no charge for admission. Mr. Dow is among us giving his services gratuitously for three weeks, speaking to crowded houses in the leading cities of our State.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons' sale, May 16, will include a very handsome country seat, Township Line road, Twenty-third ward. Residence, coach house, greenhouse, and six acres, one mile from the Delaware river, one-fourth mile from the Bristol turnpike, and three-fourths mile from the Tacony depot. Full particulars at the auction rooms.

A THIEF'S HELPER.—Michael O'Brien was arrested yesterday by Police Officer Engell, of the Seventh district, on the charge of complicity with "Whitey" (case reported yesterday) in the larceny of the tub of butter at Eighth and Spring streets, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Alderman Toland required the accused to enter bail in $600 for his appearance at court.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Dying Commune.

The Grand Attack on Paris.

Terrific Bombardment Yesterday.

Eighty Shells a Minute!

An Early Entrance Expected.

Gen. Rossel's Resignation.

Dombrowski Refuses the Command

St Clement's Church Quarrel.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The French War Indemnity.

BERLIN, May 10—Evening.—Prince Bismarck has met the requests of the Versailles Government in a very liberal spirit. By the treaty of peace just signed, he has agreed to a reduction of the war indemnity by half a milliard of francs. Consequently, the Germans receive immediately French bonds for four and a half milliards of francs, payable within one year, and endorsed by French and German bankers. The bond is convertible into stocks or consols, whichever Germany may prefer. Two milliards of francs have been already taken by Baron Rothschild and Baron Erlinger, the French bankers, and by Herr Hahn, German banker. Immediately on the ratification of the treaty a majority

German Forces Will Leave France,

the forts east and north of Paris surrendered to the Versailles Government immediately, and all the prisoners in Germany returned to France as rapidly as the railroads can transport them. The Germans will hold only Belfort, Longwy, and Nancy as hostages till the fulfilment of the conditions.

There was

Brisk Fighting at Neuilly

last night. The Versailles troops have turned their electric lights towards Paris.

General Rossel's Resignation

has been accepted, and the General is placed under arrest.

General Delescluze

has been appointed to the position vacated by General Rossel.

General Dombrowski

was offered the command of the army, but refuses unless he be made supreme. General Cecilia will probably resign. General Durassier, the commander of the insurgent garrison in Fort Vanvres, was wounded to-day.

The forces of the Versaillist Government are in the Bois de Boulogne in large numbers.

The Column in the Place Vendome

was partially destroyed to day.

General Cluseret

is under examination at the Hotel de Ville, and was removed from the Mazas prison this morning.

SEVRES, Wednesday night, May 10.

The Grand Attack on Paris

is imminent. A thousand yards of trenches have been completed, and the assaulting columns within five hundred yards of the ramparts of Paris, all ready for the order to advance to the assault. During the past twenty-four hours the Government troops have been firing an average of

Eighty Shots per Minute.

This unprecedented bombardment is having a terrible effect upon the insurgents.

VERSAILLES, May 10—Wednesday, 9 P. M.—The great assault upon the fortifications of Paris will be made to-night.

The Pont du Jour has been Knocked to Pieces

by the fire from the battery at Montretout. To-day forty guns and six Red banners, part of the national trophies captured in Fort d'Issy, were brought to Versailles in a grand procession. The victorious battalions who captured the insurgent stronghold were publicly thanked. It is estimated that 70,000 persons were present.

FROM THE STATE.

The Supreme Court Refuses to Interfere in the St. Clement's Church Affair.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 11.—This morning, in the Supreme Court, counsel for the St. Clement's Church asked the Court for an injunction to restrain the vestry from dismissing the ministers, stating that the application was made at the request of Judge Ludlow, of Philadelphia, who had taken cognizance of the case. The Supreme Court refused to take the case out of the hands of the Common Pleas.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Stocks heavy. Money easy at 4@5 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. 5-20s, 1862, 110⅞; do. 1864, 110⅞; do. 1865, 110⅞; do. 1865, new, 113⅛; do. 1867, 113⅛; do. 1868, 113⅛; 10-40s, 109⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 71⅛; Missouri 6s, 95; Canton Co., 83; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 98⅛; Erie, 24⅛; Reading, 113⅛; Adams Express, 80⅛; Michigan Central, 122⅛; Michigan Southern, 109⅛; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 126⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 114⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 59⅛.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 11—9·15 A. M.—Wheat quiet and easier; No. 2, $1·29⅛, cash and seller last half; 128⅛@1·29 seller June. Corn firm; 55⅛@55c. cash and seller May; 55⅛c., seller June. Receipts and shipments dull.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.		Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls	4,000	5,000	Oats, bus	27,000	9,000
Wheat, bus	14,000	48,000	Rye, bus	4,000	....
Corn, bus	102,000	125,000	Barley, bus	2,000	3,000

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—Cotton firm, and middling uplands, 15c.; low middlings, 14c. Flour firmer but not quotably higher; Howard street superfine, $5·50@6; extra, $6·37½@7·25; family, $7·25@8·75; City Mills superfine, $5·50@7·25; extra, $7@8; family, $8@11; Western superfine, $5·50@6; extra, $6·37½@7·12½; family, $7·25@8·50. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1·62@1·65; Pennsylvania, $1·55@1·65. Corn dull and heavy; Southern white, 75@77c.; Southern yellow, 75c. Oats firmer at 62@67c. Pork quiet at $18·50. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7½@8c.; rib sides, 9½@10c.; clear rib, 10½@10½c.; sugar cured hams, 16@17c. Lard quiet at 11½@12c. Whisky nominally 92@92½c.

—A lady in Terre Haute, aged twenty-nine, has just married her fourth husband.

THIRD EDITION

THE COAL MINING TROUBLES.

Articles of Arbitration Signed.

The Mace-Coburn Fight

More Southern Outrages.

Atlantic Cable Mismanagement.

The Foster Murder Trial.

Later from Europe.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Commune Command.

PARIS, Wednesday evening, May 10.—The evening papers all condemn the Commune and the Central Committee for thwarting General Rossel in his plans, and recommend the conferring of dictatorial powers upon the General, who is yet in command of the army.

It is stated that the Versailles forces, after occupying Fort d'Issy, turned its guns against the ramparts.

The Fighting at Paris.

LONDON, May 11.—The *Times'* special despatch from Versailles says the fire of Forts Montrouge and Vanvres has been silenced.

The National Guard of the arrondissements of Vaugirard and the Pantheon have refused to march against the Versailles troops.

The Paris Forts

still held by German troops are to be immediately evacuated. The cities of Nancy, Belfort, and Longwy are to be retained by the Germans until the conditions of the treaty of peace are fulfilled.

Conditional Reduction of the French Indemnity.

PARIS, May 11.—The Versaillists are in the Bois de Boulogne.

It is reported that Bismarck has promised to relinquish a milliard of the war indemnity on condition that France agrees to the immunity from capture of private property on the sea. In consequence of the proclamation just issued by Thiers, the Commune has decreed the seizure of his furniture and the demolition of his residence in Paris.

Terrific Cannonading.

VERSAILLES, May 11.—The cannonade continues, and the results are described as tremendous. Fort Vanvres still resists. The Government troops yesterday carried the barricades in the village of Bourg la Reine, killing and wounding one hundred insurgents and capturing forty-three.

FRANKFORT, May 11.

Bismarck

returned to Berlin, and MM. Favre and Pouyer-Quertier started for Versailles.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 11—11·30 A. M.—Consols 93⅛ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. bonds of 1862, 90⅛; of 1865, old, 90⅛; of 1867, 92⅛; 10-40s, 89⅛.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat firmer at 11s. 3d.@11s. 4d. for No. 2 to No. 1 new red Western spring.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 11—1·30 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 11—1·30 P. M.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 7⅛d.; middling Orleans, 7⅛d. The sales are now estimated at 16,000 bales, including for speculation and export 5000 bales. Pork, 65s.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Coburn-Mace Fight.

BUFFALO, May 11.—A Canadian gunboat passed up the lake at 8 o'clock this morning, the supposed destination of which is the Mace-Coburn fight. Four large tugs left this city last night crowded with passengers, among whom were some of the prominent citizens of this place anxious to see the mill.

Atlantic Cable Mismanagement.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A letter is published this morning from J. W. Simonton, General Agent of the Associated Press, to Cyrus W. Field, exposing the practice of cable mismanagement in London, of throwing cable business out of its order as filed, and discriminating in its transmission.

The concluding paragraph of Mr. Simonton's letter which suggests the gravamen of the complaint against the Cable Company, is as follows:—

The multiplicity of errors in the service between London and New York, averaging about six serious errors per day in our business, is of itself no slight discouragement, but if to this be added the derangement of despatches as to the order of transmission, according to the will or caprice of the manager at either end of the line; if neither legal enactment nor regard for the simplest principles of commercial integrity and fairness in cable management can insure to a patron the advantage which his activity and enterprise have earned, you must see that public confidence is at an end until there shall be some new means of transatlantic cable communication conducted upon fairer principles.

The Foster Murder Trial.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was crowded this morning in anticipation of the trial of Foster for the murder of Avery D. Putnam. The prisoner was brought in manacled. His demeanor did not evidence any anxiety. When the case was called, an affidavit was read stating that Judge Stuart, the prisoner's counsel, was ill, and unable to proceed with the trial. Therefore the case was postponed till next Monday.

Murder in the Second Degree.

NEW YORK, May 11.—William Kelley has been convicted of murder in the second degree for killing Garrett W. Nostrand, at North Hempstead. Kelley and Devine, previously convicted, were sentenced to the State Prison, at hard labor for life.

Mace vs. Coburn.

A *Daily News* special says the Mace and Coburn ring was pitched on the Woolsey farm, a mile from Port Ryerz, Canada. The men have just entered the ring.

Exports of Specie

to-day, $250,000.

The inauguration of the

Telegraphers' Statue

of Professor Morse, in Central Park, New York is finally fixed for Saturday, June 10, at 4 P. M. It was found impossible to complete it by the 24th inst., as proposed, but it will certainly be ready for the date now decided upon.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Whitehouse-Cheney Case.

CHICAGO, May 11.—Bishop Whitehouse has made no proposal, as reported, to submit the Cheney case to the decision of the next General Episcopal Convention, nor has he refused the Rev. John Cotton Smith permission to preach in Rev. Mr. Cheney's church.

The Loss by the Fire at Monmouth, Ill., yesterday, will reach over $200,009. The insurance amounts to $73,000. None of the policies on Eastern companies are over $5000.

The Minnesota Canal Case.

Judge Wilson, of the United States District Court at St. Paul, yesterday, refused to hear the injunction in the case against the canal across Minnesota Point, at Duluth, on the ground that he is an interested party; and the matter will be taken before Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court.

An Insane Doctor's Bill.

CINCINNATI, May 11.—The special committee of the directors of the Longview Insane Asylum have disallowed Dr. Longlow's whole bill of $3000 for extra compensation.

Frost in Kansas.

ABILENE, Kansas, May 10.—The first drove of 1600 Texas cattle arrived here to-day. The shipments by rail from this point for the coming season are estimated at 35,000 head.

Decoration of Graves.

LOUISVILLE, May 10.—The graves of the Confederate dead at Cave Hill Cemetery were decorated to-day. The sum of $310 was contributed on the ground for the purchase of marble headstones for the graves.

Base-Ball.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 11.—Base-ball to-day—Kekiongas, 29; Ætnas, of Chicago, 9.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Settlement of the Coal Troubles.

POTTSVILLE, May 11.—A final settlement of the present coal difficulty was effected this morning. The agreement is now being drawn up by a committee.

Articles of Arbitration Signed.

Resumption is now an accomplished fact. The articles of arbitration have been signed by both committees of miners and operators. The collieries will resume at once.

The End of the Coal Strike—The Articles of Arbitration.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 11.—The following is a memorandum of the agreement drawn up and signed by the officers of both organizations today at 12 M. The meeting was pleasant and satisfactory to both parties, and the agreement insures steady work for the remainder of the year. There will be a general resumption on Monday morning throughout the Schuylkill region. Tolls will be reduced on the various railroads at once, thus removing the dead-lock.

Articles of agreement entered into between the Anthracite Board of Trade and the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association, this 10th day of May, 1871:—

We agree to submit for the decision of the umpire, Judge Elwell, the question of wages for Schuylkill county for the year 1871, as follows:—

First. The operators' proposition as made in Philadelphia, namely:—Basis to be $2·50 at Port Carbon, with outside wages at $9 per week, inside wages at $10 per week, miners (by day's work), $12 per week; contract work to be reduced 16⅔ per cent. from the present rates, the advance or decline of wages to be one per cent. for every three cents advance or decline in the prices of coal, to be graded on the new prices thus formed. Wages not to be less than would be paid with coal at two dollars a ton at Port Carbon.

Second. The M. and L. Benevolent Association's proposition of $3 at Port Carbon as a minimum, with wages as last year at that rate, namely:—Outside wages $11 per week, inside wages $12 per week, miners by day work, $14 per week.

The advance is to be one per cent. for every three cents advance in the price of coal. We agree to the reference of the above propositions under the following conditions and terms:—

First. Each side to submit their proposition, with argument thereon in writing, to the umpire.

Second. Men to resume work at all the collieries immediately, the wages to be paid to be in accordance with the decision of the umpire.

Third. Prices shall be obtained from a list of all operators shipping over 20,000 tons in 1870; five operators shall be chosen from this list by lot on the tenth day of each month—if Sunday, then the preceding day—by four persons to be chosen by the Board of Trade, and two by the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association. The operators so chosen shall forward to each side of the committee chosen as above, on or before the fifteenth day of the month, a statement of the average of all sales of coal for the thirty days preceding, calculated at Port Carbon. They (the committee) shall meet on the 15th of the month, or, if Sunday, then the preceding day, and announce by circular the average obtained from the statements so presented, and the wages for the current month shall be based on the average so obtained for the month of May. The operators to furnish prices shall be chosen on the 20th inst., and the prices shall be furnished and announced on the 25th inst.

Fourth. Provisions are hereby made for future arbitration in the following manner:—

First. All questions of disagreement in any district, excepting wages, which cannot be settled by the parties directly interested shall be referred to a district board of arbitration, to consist of three members on each side, with power, in case of disagreement, to select an umpire, whose decision shall be final. No colliery or district to stop work pending such arbitration.

Second. If any question arises involving the whole county, a board of arbitration shall be chosen, consisting of five members on each side, with the same rights and duties as for district boards.

Signed on behalf of the parties hereto by the officers of both organizations.

—— MORGAN, Pres't *pro tem.* W. B. A.
GEORGE CORBETT, Sec'y W. B. A.
J. B. FRANCIS, } Committee.
MICHAEL LAWLER, }
WM. KENDRICK, Pres't A. B. of T.
C. M. HILL, JR., Sec'y *pro tem.*

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Ku-klux Outrages.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 11.—Lowry and his band of outlaws last night went into Lumberton, in Robeson county, broke open the jail, and released several of his followers, and retired without molestation, though a company of United States soldiers was quartered in the town.

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